The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870. NUMBER 299.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE-PLACE—No. 31, south of Thirty-first-st., one block from Cottage Grove cars, ... Apply to ... 80 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, HOUSE 166 WEST Washington-st., ... Apply to D. MARCHAND.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 272 ONTARIO-ST., THREE ... A desirable tenant can get a good bargain. Apply at No. 9 Lumber Exchange.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT LAKE ... Apply to ... Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 253 WABASH-AV. EIGHT rooms ... Apply to F. S. HAWLEY, 45 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—NO. 1483 INDIANA-AV.—FINE TWO-story and basement frame house, with all modern improvements. Will be rented from May 1, to a responsible party ... Apply to WM. D. KER.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Cottage Hill, containing 45 acres of land, ... Inquire of BRYAN LATHROP, 90 Clark-st., or JOHN R. CASE, Cottage Hill.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE Audubon House and 10 acres of ground, ... Call on CHARLES W. KNOX, Lindsay & Co., 69 State-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, ... Apply to ... McLANDSBURGH, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 167 AND 201 SUPERIOR-ST. AP-ply on the premises, or to H. REED, 27 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A BOARDING HOUSE OF ABOUT 40 rooms, over drug and paint stores 257 and 259 State-st., corner of Harrison-court.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT, NO. 69 Michigan-av.; brick stable, all complete. Apply to E. O. WINCH, 155 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A COMFORTABLE TWO-story house, No. 73 North Market-st., between Erie and Huron-sts. Apply to F. W. NEWHALL, at 6 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, DWELLING HOUSE, ... North Side; ... Call on MILLER & LAHMAN, Grocers, corner Clark and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV. NO. 254, NEAR HAR-rison-st. ... J. M. CUTLER & CO., 131 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY BARKER & WAIT, Room No. 6, 155 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, ... Apply to ... SPENCER BROS., Room No. 3 ...

TO RENT—A NICE, PLEASANT HOUSE, WITH ... Apply at 180 Dearborn-st. C. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—A NEAT BASEMENT COTTAGE, NO. 118 South Live-st. ... Apply at EARLE, Michigan Central Railroad Depot.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO-STORY AND basement house, ... Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 154 State-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 82 HINS-dale-st., ... Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 KANKAKEE-AV. $500.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON HOYNE-ST. ... FOLLETT & ... Loan Agents, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY RESIDENCE, NO. 261 Wabash-av. ... R. FOWLER, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGE TENEMENTS ON ... Apply to MANN, CURTIS & CO., 62 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TO A PRIVATE family ...

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—THE new marble fronts in one. Beautiful unfurnished suites on first and second floors. ...

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, to families or gentlemen. House newly painted and papered. ...

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE front parlor to rent, with board, from May 1.

663 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms to rent, with board and moderate prices.

769 WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF FOURTEENTH-st.—Young men seeking a home in private family, with real home comforts and ... pleasant rooms, may apply at the above number.

824 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FUR-nished or unfurnished, with first-class board, from May 1.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASH-ington-st. ... BROWN BROS., 228 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR LIFE INSURANCE or other purposes ... corner Clark and Washington-sts. ...

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 7 and 9 Michigan-av., ... Good location for a wholesale business.

TO RENT—LARGE LOFT, WITH STEAM ELE-vator, suitable for manufacturing, storage, or sales-room. ... Apply to IRVING & CO., 19 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE STORE 180 AND 182 Washington-st.; also 2 basements, front offices and several large rooms ... Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE EMPIRE WAREHOUSE AT THE north end of Rush Street Bridge. Inquire of MATTOCKS & MASON, Room 11 Dickey's Building.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE ON THE CORNER of Madison and Canal-sts. for a term of years. Apply to M. PETRIE, Rooms 10, 11, and 12 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House.

TO RENT—WITH OFFICE, 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH floors, also cellar, if desired, in building No. 25 South Water-st. Apply to G. FOY & CO., 25 South Water-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STORE AND BASE-ment, No. 129 West Randolph-st., ...

TO RENT—NOS. 167 AND 201 SUPERIOR-ST. AP-ply on the premises, or to H. REED, 27 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO OR FOUR LARGE offices on first floor at 79 Washington-st.; central location, and well adapted for lawyers, doctors, dentists, insurance, or commission offices. Inquire at Room 3.

TO RENT—STORES, STATE-ST., NO. 479 IN GOOD locality, ... BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 210 RANDOLPH-ST., WITH basement. Rent, $91.50 per month. Apply to F. BUSCH, 229 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE 45 STATE-ST., 108 SOUTH ... by F. GEDDES, 45 South Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—FINE STORES IN A NEW BRICK block on one of the best corners in the West Division; ... Apply to O. E. HOLMES, 89 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AND ROOMS, single or double, in Nos. 162 and 164 Washington-st. Apply to O. LUNT, 60 Clark-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER WITH ROOM. ... LEAS MANUFACTURING CO., Court-place, rear of Opera House.

TO RENT—130 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., ONE OF the best business stands on the street, with dwelling above it if desired. Apply to J. H. DRURY, 90 Opera House.

TO RENT—NOS. 52 AND 54 LASALLE-ST., METRO-politan Block. Inquire at 50 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A FURNISHED HOUSE. ... Call at 880 Wabash-av., from 2 till 4 p. m.

TO RENT—STORES, DWELLINGS, OFFICE, AND sleeping rooms, all centrally located. ... J. M. MARSHALL'S Real Estate Agency, 97 South Clark and 168 Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW IRON FRONT, BRICK STORE, ... town of Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa; ... Address W. PERRIN, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND FUR-niture for sale. Will exchange for real estate. Address L ..., Tribune office.

TO RENT—3-STORY STORE, 40x100 FT., CORNER ... Apply at No. 1 Marine Bank.

TO RENT—TWO BASEMENTS UNDER THE brick house Nos. 75 and 77 West Kinzie-st., located in a good business place. ...

TO RENT—ONE STORE, WITH TENEMENT IN second story suitable for a small family, on State-st., ... Apply to MANN, CURTIS & CO., 62 South Water-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 11 DEARBORN-ST. Inquire of H. F. STANLEY, 102 South Water-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT STORE, 82 LAKE-st., 2d floor, ... Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 36 DEARBORN-ST., NOW occupied by J. S. WEBBER & CO. Apply at Room 8, 36 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT NOS. 80 AND 82 MICHIGAN-av. Apply to SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—TWO NICELY furnished or unfurnished rooms in a private family. ...

TO RENT—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS in Nixon's Building, ... CHARLES GOODMAN, 150 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF 4 ROOMS ON THE lake shore, near Michigan-av., suitable for family use. ...

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED LODG-ing rooms for single gentlemen, ... West Washington-st. ...

TO RENT—EIGHT ROOMS OVER A DRY GOODS store ...

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS FOR gents with or without board. ...

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A PLEASANT ...

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN of first-class ability, with $4,000 or $5,000, ... Inquire or address KING & BUDD, 102 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN FOR KANSAS ... 12 North Clark-st., Room 1, and of ... Green, ...

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION Agency, ... Railroad men $2.25 per day. TURNER & HAWLEY.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR THE CHILLICOTHE & Des Moines City Railroad, ... Free transportation.

WANTED—THIS DAY 200 LABORERS TO WORK on farms, saw mills, quarries, railroads, &c. ... Free transportation. Apply to ...

WANTED—THIS DAY 50 RAILROAD LABORERS. ... Free transportation.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS, CARVERS, furniture manufacturers ... 10 Centre-av. ...

WANTED—A SMART BOY AT L. A. PRENTISS ... ROOMS, 293 State-st. ...

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS THE hardware business. ... Apply ... L. H. COUPER.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED AND THREE inexperienced salesmen, ... 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the wholesale dry goods business; one having a good Illinois or Iowa acquaintance preferred. Address P Q, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIPPING clerk ... Apply, SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL TO BUSINESS men. Salesmen, competent, and honest men can here find a chance seldom to be met with. ... KETT & CO., Booksellers.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CANVASS-ers to take orders for goods which sell on sight. Best inducements offered. Must have $25 to $50 to pay for goods, or give good security. Men of experience preferred. ... Call at 121 West Madison-st., Room 14.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS DECORATIVE paper-hangers. Steady employment at good prices. Call immediately, or address HUME, ADAMS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PAINTERS. TO good hands steady employment the entire season. Apply at Room 23, 81 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH PRINTER. NONE but a man thoroughly versed in this branch of the business need apply. E. L. BRAND, 28 Washington-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD HOUSE CARPENTERS. AP-ply at the North Side Planing Mill, corner of Ohio and Franklin-sts.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON SINGER SEW-ing machines. Good salary will be paid. Apply at 215½ North Franklin-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD DRESSMAKERS, with or without a machine, at 305 South Clark-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply immediately at 224 Erie-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, AT Hyde Park. Apply at No. 92 Twenty-second-st., Monday.

WANTED—AT 518 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good, competent girl who thoroughly understands general housework. Call Monday.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL WORK, IN A small family, a respectable girl, capable ... and ironer for children. Apply to-day, before ... at 48 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR American girl to do the housework of a family of five. Apply, with reference, at 112 Warren-av., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED NURSE girl to take care of a child. Apply at 311 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been employed as porter, watchman, and shipping clerk in New York for the last ten years wishes a similar situation in Chicago. Refer to first-class houses. Please address J. C. BARRY, 391 Eighth-av., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG EXPERI-enced druggist, examined, and in five years employed in Sweden, three years in this country, and well acquainted with the English language. Can give the very best references from his present employer. Address letters to E D W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS AND contractors, a first-class draughtsman and ... surveyor, a good draughtsman, is in want of a situation. Address ARCHITECT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION IN A wholesale or retail drug store. ... Address J O L, care of HURLBUT & EDSALL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS business man, as traveller, local agent, or any business of responsibility. ... Address D S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a jewelry house; nine years' experience. Can furnish first-class references. Address A M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED double entry book-keeper. Reference A1. Address to-day, E. FRANK, P. O. Box 71.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOSS POCKET-book-makers—By a fine workman from London, England, ... Address F. TAYLER, 1059 Morgan-st., Philadelphia.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant; ... understands a little of gardening, horses, &c. Apply at Room 18, 134 LaSalle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to cook, and the other to do second work. Good references given. Call at 566 West Monroe-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FIRST-class private family, to cook, wash and iron. Good references. South Side preferred. Address P S, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, hoisting, ... H. M. AMES, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND PORTABLE boiler and engine, 6-horse power, cheap, at 411 Illinois-st. All good as new.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 10 HORSE-POWER portable engine; also shafting, pulleys, ... Call at 267 East Kinzie-st. S. MAYER.

FOR SALE—BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE engines, Blandy's farm engines, ... H. E. BLANDY, 59 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO PIPE-CUTTING MA-chines, at McGregor's Machinery House, 23 South Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan for from one to sixty days' time on bonds, real estate notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all other good securities. No delay in making loans. Office 5 Otis' Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 133 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, furniture, and collateral security of all kinds. Short mortgages cashed by GRAY & CO., Room 23, 158 LaSalle-st.

MONEY—NO COMMISSION. $4,000 TO LOAN, on improved inside property, at 10 per cent. J. W. ALLEN, Room 12 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON THREE TO FIVE years' time, on Chicago real estate. Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

$2,000, $3,000, $5,000, OR $8,000 TO LOAN for 2 or five years, on city real estate. E. A. PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

$000,000—MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS in sums to suit, by the United States Farm Agency 141 South Wells-st. No bonus or commission. Principals only need apply.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SHELVING, PAR-titions, show windows, and painted curtains, ... sets of drawers, counters, store stove, etc., in lots to suit, for sale cheap, at 219 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CLINKER BUILT BOATS and two duck boats. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at boat-yard on South Branch and Reuben-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, METAL SHOWCASE, COUN-ter, curtains, candy jars, confectioner's stove, kettles, marble, awning. Room 29 Shepard Building, opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—HEAVY BLACK WALNUT RAIL-ing—19 feet. Room 1; No. 162 Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—N. E. corner Wells and Taylor-sts., 50x100 feet. W. ROUNDS, Ætna Insurance Company, 86 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES IN LIV-ingston County, Ill., one mile from depot. ... H. B. COON, 224 South Water-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—FOR RETAIL wood yard; good ... This chance is offered for a few days only. Apply to W. H. HOYT & SON, Room 3, 90 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY, ON LUMBER-st., just south of Twelfth-st., ... Apply to HENRY G. YOUNG, No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO LEASE—LUMBER DOCK, 150 FEET RIVER front, 436 Lumber-st., near Twenty-second. Apply to A. J. WRIGHT, 246 Kinzie-st., near corner of State.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

100 NEW PIANOS TO RENT AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st. New and second-hand instruments of all kinds can be obtained at Kimball's Opera House, by paying a small amount down and the balance in installments. ... A nice organ at a bargain, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, No. 63 Washington-st., Opera House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND church organs, of ten and six stops, with pedals. Built by HENRY PILCHER, organ builder, corner of Eighteenth and Western-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR THE SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. ...

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE—to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. ... Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR city and country, at Room 15 ... Chicago. ...

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO ... in the stock raising business in Kansas. Address STOCK, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE ... BUSINESS ...

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Income-Tax Bill—Committee of Conference Asked.

The Defeat of the Schenck Tariff Bill Confidently Predicted.

Special Bills in Course of Preparation by Various Members.

The House and Senate Army Bills.

Provisions of the Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ABSENTEES ARRAIGNED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House spent nearly two hours this afternoon in closing up the proceedings under the call of last Friday night. The galleries were filled with persons who thought it would be a fine thing to see thirty members brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and judged on the moment; but Mr. Schenck spoiled the fun by moving to dispense with that ceremony, and fine each of the delinquents $10, except such as could present a good excuse for being absent. Various members thought it smart to shield themselves behind the fact that General Schenck and Mr. Dawes were absent on Thursday evening, and about a dozen of them plead this as a bar against being fined for absence on Friday evening. The truth about Thursday evening is that the House was in session but seven minutes, and though Dawes had nothing to do with the bill then up for debate, he was in the Capitol grounds and would have been at his place if the session had lasted five minutes longer; while General Schenck was off with the Ohio Legislature, taking the first day of rest he has had this winter, and he said if there had been a call of the House that evening he would have paid his fine without whining. A strong effort was made by a number of persons to get all the fines remitted; but Mr. Schenck held the House up to business by a good majority, and the Sergeant-at-Arms credits on his books about $400 received for fines. The remembrance of this fact will probably serve to keep members at work vigorously for a while.

THE SENATE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill was to-day finished by the Senate Military Committee, and will probably be reported to-morrow. It is, in all essential respects, the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson four weeks ago, except that three or four new sections of minor consequence are added. The pay section of this bill and the House bill are the same. General Logan requires the President to discharge one Major General and two Brigadier Generals. Wilson fixes the number of both grades permanently the same as Logan does, but allows the number to be reduced by death or resignation. Mr. Wilson reduces the army, after next January, to 25,000 men, while General Logan does not propose any reduction. Logan gets rid of supernumerary officers below Brigadier General by muster out on the recommendation of a board of five examining officers, while Wilson increases the retired list, and allows the President to muster out on application, with from one to two years' pay. The chief points of difference between the two bills are those relating to decreasing the number of minor officers. Both bills provide that the offices of General and Lieutenant General shall cease with the present incumbents. Wilson's bill retains the present pay of soldiers to June, 1871.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The representatives of both wings of the Republican party of Virginia had a three days' meeting last week, to harmonize their differences. Good counsels seem to have prevailed, and there is a prospect of more efficient work down there than hitherto. The meeting adopted a declaration of principles, viz.: Universal amnesty; enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, in letter and spirit; enactment of such laws as are necessary to secure the freedom of speech and action; encouragement of internal improvement by the State and nation; enforcement of the new State Constitution in good faith; protection of the interests of the people against the encroachment of monopolies; to support the President and Congress, and a general and universal system of public education, at public expense, under national law, whenever such a system is not adopted and enforced by the State government.

THE TARIFF BILL.

... drags dreary ... at the opening of this week, and pretty much every one concedes that it cannot hold its ground before the House a great while longer. Forney gives up ... paper this morning, and ... he chance whatever to become a law. ... temper of the House toward it was shown to-day by a vote of nearly two-thirds in favor of laying it aside for the Alaska Fur-Seal bill, not because it loves the seals, but because it is tired of the tariff. The Ways and Means Committee was again beaten on iron, and it seems tolerably certain that this will be the record every day while the iron paragraphs are under consideration. A number of members are engaged in getting up little Tariff bills to bring in as soon as there is an opportunity.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

The contractor for masonry on the Freedmen's Hospital testified in the investigation to-day that the walls began to crack when the timbers for the fourth floor were placed; that he called the attention of the architect, and suggested that wooden supports be put up on the side, to relieve the weight, but was instructed to go on without, and when completing the next story the building fell. R. M. Manly, Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs for Virginia, testified that, at the suggestion of General Howard, he had invested $10,000 of the bureau funds, turned over to the Normal School at Richmond, in bonds of the First Congregational Church here at par. He now hold them, with the agreement to pay the interest annually. The amount thus far proved to have been invested in these bonds by the bureau, directly or through the University, is $33,000.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, working under the new rule of Mr. Anthony, did another good day's business. Thirty-one bills were passed, and half as many more got out of the way by indefinite postponement. This rule shows that the Senate can do something besides talk when it gives its mind to the effort, and the result of to-day and last Friday makes one wish Mr. Anthony would devise an order for every day application. The work of to-morrow will also be done under his plan for cutting off debate.

ARMY SURGEONS' ORGANIZATION.

A number of ex-volunteer surgeons have had a preliminary meeting here for the purpose of forming themselves into an association. A committee was appointed to report a plan of organization to be perfected at the coming session of the American Medical Association, to be held here May 3, and a general invitation was extended to all this class of officers to attend.

JUDD'S TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

Judd's bill to reduce the tariff and taxation, introduced to-day, fixes the duties on sugar, salt, coal and pig and scrap iron at one-third less than the existing duties, and on coffee, tea and all manufactures of iron, except railroad iron, at one-fifth less; provided, that no manufacturers of iron shall pay less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. On all woollen and cotton manufactures and on railroad iron at one-tenth less, provided that no woollen or cotton manufacturers shall pay less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. It also includes the free list of the present tariff bill now before the House, with the addition of coal and hides, and then turning to the revenue law proposes to reduce the income tax to 3 per cent on incomes over $2,500, and to repeal all special taxes, and taxes on sales, except special taxes on distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, brewers, manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, cigars and snuffs, and banks and bankers.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Ways and Means Committee has agreed to some important amendments to the funding bill, the purport of which is unknown.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

A special order has been issued from the War Department directing the Seventeenth United States Infantry, now in Virginia, and the Fourteenth Infantry, now in Kentucky, to proceed with all possible despatch to Sioux City, Iowa, and report thence to the General commanding the Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. The order removes all troops now performing duty in the Southern States. The understanding is that the move has something to do with the condition of affairs in the Red River country, and refers to the neutrality of American soil during the existing troubles. There are already in the Department of Dakota three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE MICHIGAN CANAL PROJECT.

Governors Merrill, of Iowa; Butler, of Nebraska; and Fairchild, of Wisconsin, had a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce to-day. They are urging Congress to give the people a free water channel between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, via the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, which will cause a reduction of freight charges between the grain-growing and grain-consuming States. There is every probability that the bill passing will pass, owing to the strong desire of the West.

UNRELIABLE.

Telegraphic despatches from Toronto, professing to give information given by the Government of the United States to the Canadian authorities, with regard to the Fenians, or intentions of this government, are not to be relied on. They appear to be made with the design of invariably misleading this government, and are generally ...

TO ENFORCE THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

... to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, ... Senate, provides that all citizens of the United States, otherwise qualified by law, ... and allowed to vote at all elections ... distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided for the failure of officials ... the opportunity to perform any necessary ... of State or Territorial laws. Persons ... any office, except that of member of ... State Legislature by reason of ... of the foregoing provisions ... through United States Courts. The United States District Court shall have, exclusive of State Courts, cognizance of all crimes and offences against the provisions of this act. All officers of the United States are required, under penalty of $1,000, to institute and enforce proceedings thereunder, and the President is authorized to employ the land and naval forces to aid in its execution.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in: Captain S. P. Lee, to be Rear Admiral; Commander ... Parrot, to be Commodore; ... to be Captain ...

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

SENATE.

... the Ohio River, opposite the falls, and the necessity of greater expenditures in the completion of the work on the enlargement of the Louisville Canal. He asked its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, and hoped they would report an appropriation to complete the work.

BILL TO ENFORCE THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill covering the subject of the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

BILL FOR THE DISPOSAL OF COAL LANDS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. SHERMAN amendatory of the law for the disposal of coal lands, &c., on the public domain.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Income Tax bill, and Messrs. Sherman, Williams, and Morrill (Vt.), were appointed a Committee of Conference.

A similar committee, consisting of Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, and Bayard, was also appointed on the Census bill.

PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into execution a recommendation of the President of the United States in pursuance of an award made by the Joint Commission between the United States and Peru.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar was then taken up and only those bills to which no objection was made were passed. They included a bill extending three years time for consolidating the statutes of the United States being a substitute for the House bill; also, a bill giving priority in the courts of the United States to cases to which a State is party, or where the execution of the revenue laws of a State may be stayed by judicial order or process.

BILLS REFERRED.

The bill to authorize the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill to make the importation of immigrants under labor contracts unlawful, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

COASTING TRADE REGULATIONS.

The bill specifying regulations for the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers was passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A large number of private bills also passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A large number of bills were introduced, including one to charter the American & Holland Ocean Cable Company; also, granting lands for a railroad from Ontonagon to the Michigan State line; for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermillion Lake, and for the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad; also, for a survey of the Mississippi River, from the Missouri to the Maramac. Also, the following:

SPECIAL TAX BILL.

By Mr. SARGENT: For the relief of the people of the United States by reducing taxation, providing that on the 30th of June next there shall be a reduction of 15 per cent on internal taxes, and 10 per cent on import duties, except on spirits, tobacco, and cigars; that no income derived after December 31, 1869, shall be taxable, and abolishing all special licenses, except to distillers, brewers, and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE SCHENCK TARIFF BILL.

Mr. AYER offered a resolution that the tariff bill might be indefinitely postponed. The House refused to second the previous question by 38 to 19, and the resolution went over.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GIBSON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an inquiry relative to trade between the United States and the British North American dependencies.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. McKENZIE offered a resolution calling on the President for a statement as to the monies paid into the Treasury on account of property seized and sold for taxes due to the United States under the act of June 1, 1862.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. BOOKER offered a resolution that the honor and good faith of the government are bound to the payment of loyal citizens of the South for property of every description taken from them for use of the government.

The House refused to second the previous question—69 to 56—and the resolution went over.

Mr. CESSNA offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to consider the propriety of providing pensions for all surviving officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. Adopted.

Mr. STILES offered a resolution calling for information as to the army officers on duty in Washington.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

EXCUSES FROM DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

The morning hour having expired, the question came up as to the members absent on the call of the House Friday night.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution fining all not excused $10 each; excuses, however, being allowed to be submitted.

The previous question was seconded—100 to 28.

Several members proffered excuses, which were accepted.

Mr. CULLOM moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution remitting all the fines imposed.

On a count by tellers, the vote was 79 to 38; but Mr. DAWES having called for the yeas and nays, the rules were not suspended—yeas, 66; nays, 54—two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would daily, after the reading of the journal, move a call of the House.

The matter here ended, and

Mr. FITCH moved to suspend the rules to give next Thursday to the consideration of business of the Committee of Public Lands. Rejected.

Mr. DIXON moved to suspend the rules so as to consider a substitute for the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Yeas, 111; nays, 59—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

PROTEST AGAINST THE FUNDING BILL.

A petition was presented by Mr. UPTON of ninety-four business firms and companies of Cleveland, against the passage of the Funding bill.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL RAWLINS.

Mr. LOGAN, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution appointing General Giles A. Smith, General Jno. E. Smith, and General Ely S. Parker, a commission to procure an appropriate burial place for the remains of General Jno. A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, and that the cost of the same be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department.

Mr. COX suggested a modification to provide for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave.

Mr. VOORHEES modified the resolution accordingly ... General Rawlins were ... in a graveyard in Washington.

The joint resolution as modified, was passed.

CLAIM BILL.

Mr. PETERS moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of reporting from the Committee on the Judiciary, and passing a joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect weekly ... and abandoned property, derelict claims, and claims belonging to the United States. The rules were suspended, and the joint resolution passed—90 to 47.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. The paragraph relative to iron in slabs, blooms, loops, &c., was verbally amended. To that relative to iron bars, rolled or hammered, several amendments were offered, and rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to make the duty $15 per ton instead of 1 cent per pound. After general discussion, and without disposing of the amendment, the committee rose.

CANNON DONATED.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a joint resolution donating four pieces condemned cannon to the Ladies' Monument Association of Peoria, Illinois. Passed.

NIGHT SESSIONS PROPOSED.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would ask for night sessions to-morrow and Thursday, for the Tariff bill.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BURDETT, from the Election Committee, reported in the election case from the Fourth District of Louisiana, that Michael Ryan is not entitled to a seat, and J. P. Newsham is.

RESOLUTION FOR INQUIRY.

Mr. CALKIN offered a resolution calling for information of the amounts expended in the improvement of the Boston and New York harbors, Delaware breakwater, and mouth of the Mississippi River. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE CHOCTAW NATION.

Message of the Principal Chief to the Council—He Advises an Application for Admission as a State of the Union.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—The message of Allen Wright, principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, concerning the special session of the council, is an able state paper. He warns them by the fate of their territory in Mississippi, and in view of the proposed establishment of the Territory of Lincoln. He says it is idle to talk of things remaining as they are. The great change is approaching; not such as we would wish, but just as it is, faster than we are prepared to meet it. We must meet the change, whether prepared or not, and let us meet it manfully. He then advises "that the lands be surveyed and held in severalty, and then that we organize ourselves at once as the State of Oklahumma, and ask for admission as one of the States of the Union, and if it is the honest desire of the United States Government to have us become citizens of the American Union, she will acquiesce in our petition." He also recommends an immediate protest against any Territorial Government, and the adoption of a resolution asking the government to settle the status of freedmen, and recommends the encouragement of railroads.

The Council subsequently passed an act submitting the question of dividing their lands so as to be held in severalty, or, as heretofore, in common, to a vote of the people, on the 4th of July next.

IOWA.

Death of a Veteran Printer.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 25.—Andrew Keesecker, the veteran typo in the employ of the *Daily Herald*, of this city, fell dead about 9 o'clock this morning while setting type at his case. The deceased was 63 years of age; had been connected with various printing offices in various capacities for fifty-one years. He set type on the first newspaper ever published in Iowa. His remains will be interred to-morrow with the honors of the craft and the Old Settlers' Association.

Body of a Drowned Person Discovered Near Des Moines—The Weather.

DES MOINES, April 25.—The body of Miss Sarah M. Jack, drowned near here last Wednesday, was recovered yesterday and buried to-day. ... her sister, drowned at the same ... Ohio, and found. Miss Jack lived in ... met a similar death ... was here on a visit. A brother ... in the same stream three years ago.

The heavy thunder and rain storm yesterday afternoon extended from Council Bluffs to Iowa City.

Vegetation is coming forward finely.

TENNESSEE.

Murder on a Mississippi Tow Boat—Engineer Killed by Two Deck Hands.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—A terrible murder was perpetrated three miles below here, early this morning, on the tow-boat Mary Alice, from New Orleans for Pittsburgh. Benjamin Kennedy, the engineer, being annoyed by two negro deck hands, ... Anderson and ... Henderson, ordered them out of the engine room, whereupon ... a ... him, and after stabbing him ... watchman, who ... threw him overboard. ... the engineer, witnessed the scene, and tried ... Anderson was knocked down and ... with a yawl, but he sank before assistance could be rendered. On the arrival of the boat here the ... committed for murder in ... before a magistrate ... the first degree.

The Methodist Church, South, to ... Conference in Memphis—... Hold its ... a Prominent Physician.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meets in the ... this city. Grant, an eminent physician of this city, Died of apoplexy this morning.

CANADA.

A Denial from the Chief of the Six Nations.

TORONTO, April 25.—William Jacobs, Chief of the Six Nation Indians, writes to the *Globe* denying that his tribe is to form a part of the Red River expedition.

Southern Press Association.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 25.—... a report was made ... the Southern Press Association ... from the ... Press ... contract with the New York Associated Press ... the best that can be made under the circumstances.

Fight Between Vessel Crews.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—A collision between two schooners to-day occasioned a ... encounter between the crews, in which ... one was ... Captain ...

FOREIGN.

French Ministerial Circular in Support of the Plebiscitum.

The First Article of Faith Adopted by the Œcumenical Council.

Possible Relic of the Steamship City of Boston.

Account of the Slaughter of the Foreign Captives by the Greek Brigands.

Reassembling of the British Parliament.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 25.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following circular to officers of the civil service, signed by all the Ministers:

The Emperor addresses a solemn appeal to the nation. In 1852 he asked power to assure order. In 1870 he asks power to establish liberty, conscious of the title which is his by reason of 8,000,000 suffrages. He does not surrender the empire to discussion. He submits to vote only his liberal transformation. To vote "Yes" is to vote for liberty. The revolutionary party is secretly attacking the national sovereignty, and in misrepresenting the respect which the Emperor pays to that sovereignty is thus consulting the people, are not true friends of liberty. But in spite of these, the masses will march in our ranks. Can they ignore the fact that to abstain from voting, or to vote "No," will be to strengthen those who only combat the transformation of the empire in order that they may destroy it, and with it the political and social organization to which France owes her greatness. In the name of public peace and liberty; in the name of the Emperor, we demand of you all, our devoted collaborators, to unite your efforts with ours. It is to the citizens we address ourselves, not as ordering, but as offering patriotic counsel. Our object is to assure to our country a tranquil future, to the end that, on the throne as in the humblest dwelling, the son may succeed the father in peace and quiet.

PARIS, April 25.—In the public meetings held yesterday to discuss the plebiscitum, a majority of the audiences declared in favor of abstaining from voting on the 8th of May.

Signor Cernuschi, an Italian banker, of well-known republican proclivities, has presented one hundred thousand francs to the anti-plebiscitum Committee.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte gave a grand banquet to the Corsicans belonging to the guards.

PARIS, April 25.—The reported dissension in the party of the Left has been put down, and the members will all vote alike.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 25.—The House of Commons reassembled to-day. Mr. Otway made a statement in regard to the massacre of the foreign captives in Greece, and promised that Her Majesty's Government would lose no time in urging the authorities at Athens to the proper action.

The House went into committee on the budget. The proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding newspaper and other stamp duties, were agreed to.

The Naturalization bill, after a short debate, was taken up.

Mr. Fielder opposed the measure, denouncing it as destructive of liberty.

Lord Elcho held the same view.

The Earl of Mansfield defended the bill in detail. One of its principal purposes he said, was to establish control over expenditure.

Sir J. Pakington generally approved the bill, and ... his objection to certain ordnance details.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, closed the debate with a speech in refutation of the objections offered.

The bill then passed by a majority of 74.

The Metropolitan Poor Relief bill, after a long debate, was passed to a second reading.

LONDON, April 25.—The report that the Queen and Princess of Wales were placed recently in great peril, near Ryden, by a runaway team, is contradicted.

Captain Eyre, of the steamer Bombay, is seeking a restoration of his certificate, on the ground that the evidence against him is contradictory and inconclusive. Much sympathy is shown for him here.

It is said that the movement in the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad stock is owing to the acceptance by the bondholders of McHenry's terms.

There is every sign that business will be pushed with vigor in Parliament. The Liberal party has issued a circular to members, enjoining them to be prompt in attendance, as a week of heavy work is expected.

LONDON, April 25.—A thin slip of wood, about a foot long, and painted blue, drifted ashore yesterday, near Lizard Bay, on the northern coast of Cornwall, containing the following inscription in pencil: "City of Boston; sinking, Feb ..." The wood bore evidence of having been in the water a long time, and the remainder of the inscription was illegible. ... a "M," which followed the ... except the letter ... have no means of knowing ... above given. We ... the latter is strongly ...

LONDON, April 25.—The story of a projected Fenian insurrection in London is believed to be a hoax, but a large extra police force is on duty.

It was the Earl of Clarendon who hosted the Prince of Asturias at a banquet in Rome. Owing to a similarity of names, the Madrid journals have attributed this unfriendly action to Lord Derby.

GREECE.

LONDON, April 25.—News is received that the Greek brigands, closely pressed by the troops, have cruelly massacred their English prisoners and the Italian Secretary of Legation at Athens, recently captured.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary stated in the House of Commons to-day, that the government has received despatches from Athens confirming the melancholy intelligence of the fate of the captives in the hands of the brigands. The Greek Government made every effort to save them, but in vain. Negotiations having been exhausted, the troops moved against the robbers and drove them to a tower on the coast, near Oropo, where they were surrounded ... The brigands ... rejected, and at 10 o'clock the next morning an attack was made on their position. As soon as the troops commenced to move, Mr. Herbert and the Secretary of the Italian Legation were taken out by the captors and butchered, and subsequently, when the brigands found themselves hard-pressed, Vyner and Lloyd were killed. The troops ... closely ... There are strong hopes that most of the band will be captured, in which case they will be summarily dealt with by the Greek authorities. The British press clamor for the punishment of the murderers, and demand indemnity from the Greek Government.

ATHENS, April 25.—In the first attack upon the brigands near Marathon, thirteen of them were killed. The fight lasted an hour, and several soldiers were also killed. Konis, the Chief, and eight of the band fled. During the pursuit Lord Muncaster made his escape. On the fourth day Herbert, attached to the British Legation, and Count Boyl, Secretary of the Italian Legation, became exhausted, and were brutally murdered. The next day Veyner and Lloyd, whose exhaustion also impeded flight, were poignarded. The troops are still pursuing the bandits. The excitement is terrible. The bodies of the murdered men will be brought here for burial.

ITALY.

ROME, April 24.—The third public sitting of the Œcumenical Council was held this morning. There was a magnificent assembly. The Pope made his entrance at 9 o'clock, nearly all the benches were occupied by that time. Many Bishops heretofore abstaining from the meetings attended to-day. After the celebration of mass, the non-voting prelates withdrew. The four first chapters of the first *schema de fide*, condemning rational philosophy and heterodoxy, were read aloud. The scrutators collected the votes, which were all in the affirmative. The Pope, from his throne, then announced and sanctioned the decree of the Council. The proceedings were highly impressive.

The *schema de fide* voted yesterday, contains four chapters and eighteen canons, as follows: Chapter 1, five Canons on the Creation; Chapter 2, four Canons on Revelation; Chapter 3, six Canons on Faith; Chapter 4, three Canons on Faith and Reason.

Another public session of the Œcumenical Council will be held to-morrow. The Pope will preside, and the Fathers will vote openly on the additional articles of faith.

FLORENCE, April 25.—King Victor Emanuel has recovered from a slight attack of scarletina.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 25.—The city journals mention confirmed receipts of memorials from northeastern provinces favoring the election of Espartero as future monarch of Spain.

LONDON, April 25.—Advices from Madrid represent violent quarrels in the Spanish Cabinet, and that the partisans of the Duke of Montpensier are gaining ground outside the capital. It is also reported that a rising in favor of the Prince of Asturias is threatened.

NORTH GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Parliament of the Zollverein has completed its organization. Herr Simson was elected President, and Prince Hohenlohe and Herr Von Ujest, Vice Presidents.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 24.—Captain Olana, of the Cuban volunteers, recently published an article reflecting on the character of General Puello, and there having been some talk of a duel, ... has been amicably settled, and Captain Olana has published an apology in the *Diario*.

OHIO.

Burglars Intimidated by a Brave Woman—Escape of Jail Birds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., April 25.—Two unsuccessful attempts were made by burglars last night and this morning to enter the residence of Holmes Brown, Esq., of this city. The first attempt was made about 11 o'clock, which aroused the family and the burglars left, but returned again at 3 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. Brown fired at them through the window, but the shot did not take effect. Mr. Brown is absent in New York, which fact the burglars probably knew.

Three prisoners escaped from our jail this morning by digging a hole under the wall and the privy vault. No clue to their whereabouts as yet.

A market house has just been completed here, and our citizens will soon enjoy a public market for the first time.

WISCONSIN.

Child Smothered to Death on a Railroad Train.

KENOSHA, April 25.—There arrived in our city on the ... two English families. One of the families had a baby, eight months old, and after reaching Chicago, it went to sleep. The mother wrapped it up, and laid it upon the seat to sleep. Upon arriving at the depot, the mother took the child up and held it in her arms, while the men attended to the baggage. Upon unwrapping the child it was found to be dead, having been smothered. The mother was almost frantic at the death of her child.

Fire.

... April 25.—About ... this morning ... in this city ... building ...

... his furniture. The two adjoining houses narrowly escaped destruction. There was $3,300 insurance, of which $1,800 is in the Pacific, of San Francisco; $600 in the Madison Mutual, and $150 in the Ætna.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 25.—A fire broke out yesterday in the dry kiln of John Smith's brewery, burning an hour or two before being discovered. The firemen, by hard work, saved most of the brewery. Damage to building and stock, about $5,000; fully covered by insurance.

PEORIA, April 25.—The house of Mrs. Martha Keen, in East Marshfield, burned last night. A young man named Frederick Ames perished.

NEW YORK.

FENIAN WAR MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Fenians are busy over plans for the contemplated war upon Canada but the details of the movement are known only to the council of three members of the Executive Committee. The address of the opponents of present hostilities, printed this morning, causes much annoyance to the committee, and it is possible that the Canadian raid will be definitely postponed. The session of the Executive Committee to-day was quite stormy, and it is understood that the money in the treasury is not sufficient for the contemplated activity. Private letters and telegrams from Montreal and Quebec say that the excitement about the Fenians is increasing, and many absurd rumors are afloat. Some of the morning papers have sent war correspondents to the frontier, and others have them ready to start when the Fenians move. The Fenians in Washington have telegraphed that the government has promised the British Minister that the neutrality laws shall be strictly enforced.

Rumor says Sunday next is definitely fixed by the Fenian leaders for commencing the raid on Canada.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A large number of politicians have gone to Albany to attend the closing hours of the Legislature. The New York Central bills relating to drawing-room cars and raising the fare, are regarded as beyond resurrection, and there is not a hope for the Arcade and Pneumatic Railways.

WALL STREET.

Money is abundant at 5 per cent. The activity in railway stocks that began last week was continued to-day. The market was alternately weak and strong, with frequent fluctuations. Business was large and well distributed, with increased orders to-day, from outsiders. The Vanderbilt stocks, Northwestern and Lake Shore lead the market.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST MURDERED BY HIS NIECE.

Peter B. Dailey, a Brooklyn priest, 70 years old, quarreled with his niece, Mary Dailey, two weeks ago. During the quarrel she struck him with an axe and he died to-day from the wounds.

PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE CARTAGE SYSTEM.

Many prominent importing merchants have signed a petition asking Collector Grinnell to abolish the cartage system which he recently established. They claim the right to cart their own goods, and say the charges are too high. The matter will probably come up soon in Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

FAILURE.

The failure of Addie & Co., brokers, is announced. Liabilities unknown.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 25.—The State has passed the bill appropriating $500,000 for the State to erect and lease elevators at Buffalo and Oswego.

ILLNESS OF FECHTER.

A telegram reports Fechter, the actor, seriously ill at Boston.

FROM SCOTLAND.

Among the passengers by the Nemesis from Liverpool, are Rev. Wm. Arnott and Dr. Blaikie, deputed from the Free Church of Scotland to the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

MONOMANIACS AND CO.

Chas. Green, of Parker's Landing, Pa., a stranger in this city, made complaint to Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Friday, that he had been induced to enter a gambling house, No. 818 Broadway, by John McCormick, ... he was ... to be a partner with Morrissey in the ownership of the banking establishment, and beguiled at faro out of all the money he possessed—about $4,000. He asked for a warrant to arrest McCormick for keeping a gambling house, which was granted.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE FLOOD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 25.—Reports of disasters by the recent freshet are still coming in. Greene County has suffered greatly; bridges, factories, mill dams, and entire roads have been swept away in the town of Durham, and two persons were drowned—one a girl named Powers, 14 years of age. Fifteen horses and twenty-eight head of cattle were also drowned. Dwelling houses were destroyed, and one man had a great portion of his farm destroyed. In Ulster County the low lands were flooded, and many families residing there were compelled to flee for their lives.

COLONIZATION.

At a meeting of the American Colonization society last evening, in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Northrop, a Secretary of the society, gave some interesting details regarding the present state of the Liberian Republic. Since the date of organization, the society has received from all sources the sum of $2,320,771.22, and has colonized in Liberia 15,000 persons.

DIED.

Captain W. Hexmer, commander of the first battalion put in the field by New Jersey at the beginning of the war, died to-day.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL APPROVED.

The free canal funding bill is signed by the Governor.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Further Testimony to Prove the Insanity of the Accused.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The McFarland trial to-day lasted only an hour and a half, owing to the illness of Judge Hackett ... There are fears that he will not be able to finish the ... though he thinks he can sit the entire day to-morrow. John Graham has contradicted the statement in some newspapers that he apologized to Judge Garvin for any allusions to Mrs. Calhoun. The statement was made on excellent authority, and it is positively known that an apologetic letter on the same subject from another defender of McFarland's counsel is in type, and will be printed here in a day or two.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—The McFarland trial was again resumed to-day. Prisoner looked well, and slept for the past few days, broke out again and filled the court-room with crowds of both sexes.

The first witness called was John Orr, Assistant Warden of the City Prison. He testified that the prisoner was accustomed to read in the night time in his cell. Noticed he could not sleep.

Reuben A. Vance, physician of Bellevue Hospital, testified that he visited the prisoner on the 5th, 6th and 11th of March, in the City Prison. On the 5th of March conversed with him on his family, his history and everything connected with him. Examined his heart and lungs in the ordinary method of physicians. His understanding was well developed. Found congestion of brain developed. Examined his pulse. When he commenced his examination it was 112 to the minute, and at the conclusion of the interview it was 116. On the 11th witness came with two other gentlemen. His pulse at the commencement was 104, and at the end 128. On the 15th witness remained an hour with the prisoner. Examined him again with the same result as before. I tested McFarland as to his sensibility. Found it normal. There was no organic disease. The appearance of the eye indicated congestion of the brain.

Mr. Gerry here showed the witness some diagrams of the brain, on which he explained the condition of the brain when affected with congestion.

Witness testified that a person may, under the influence of congestion of the brain, commit violent acts. In congestion of the brain the whole character of the man is changed—pious men may become ungodly; a provident man may become a spendthrift, and so on, exaltation and depression of the mind alternating. The witness had heard all of the testimony, and believed the prisoner to be insane at the time of the shooting, and not aware of the consequences of his deed. His state of mind was such that the witness did not think him morally responsible.

Mr. Graham at this point stood up and said that some city papers had reproduced an article from some Western paper which stated that he (Mr. Graham) had gone to the District Attorney and disavowed his conduct in the trial with regard to Mrs. Calhoun. He wished to state that neither to the District Attorney, nor to any other human being, did he make such a statement.

The District Attorney corroborated Mr. Graham's statement.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

INDIANA.

Agricultural and Geological—The Indianapolis Semi-Centenary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture announces that the annual report of the State Board, together with the report of the State Geologist, which contains a complete account of the mineral resources of the State, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to such persons as will send thirty-five cents to pay the postage.

Extensive arrangements are being made to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of this city on the 7th of June.

KANSAS.

The Removal of Supervisor Marr, and What Some People Say About it.

LEAVENWORTH, April 25.—The announcement of the action of Commissioner Delano in removing Supervisor Marr from the District of Kansas when he had just commenced to unearth one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated upon the Revenue Department, is received in Kansas with surprise and indignation. Colonel Marr, however, ascertained that the Speer defalcation extended through the whole of his administration as Collector in this district, and amounted to over $180,000. The most substantial men of Leavenworth, Junction City, White Cloud, Topeka, Fort Scott, and Mound City, men who are worth from $25,000 to $500,000, and who never failed to pay their tax, have been reported by Speer as dead, absconded, run away, failed to find, no property, etc. The removal of Supervisor Marr, before he could complete the examination of the Speer case, is demanded by many of the most prominent and influential men of Kansas.

KENTUCKY.

Election in the Third Congressional District—Golladay on the Stump.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—A special despatch to the *Courier-Journal* indicates the election of General J. H. Lewis, Democrat, to Congress, from the Third Congressional District, by a considerable majority. ... with one exception, was for Lowry, the Republican candidate. No disturbance occurred.

J. S. Golladay spoke at Bowling Green to-day, and announced himself for member of Congress. He had a large pistol at his waist, and indulged in abuse of newspaper men. He will probably contest the seat of the member-elect to Congress.

Statistics of the French Plebiscites.

In view of the approaching *plebiscite* in France, the following statistics of the votes on similar former occasions are interesting:

	For.	Against.
Constitution of 1793 (Republic)	1,801,918	11,610
Constitution of the year III. (Republic)	1,057,390	49,957
Constitution of the year VIII. (Consulate)	3,011,000	1,559
Senatus Consulte of the year X. (Consulate for life)	3,368,185	8,374
Senatus Consulte of the year XII. (Empire)	3,521,675	2,569
Act additional of 1815	1,532,527	4,206
Election of 1848	7,439,216	640,737
Senatus Consulte of December, 1852 (Empire)	7,824,189	253,145

At the elections of 1857, '63, and '69, the Opposition votes numbered 571,000, 1,800,000, and 3,400,000 respectively. At the last election—that of '69—the Official candidates received 4,438,000 votes, and the Independents ...

ILLINOIS.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention.

Another Day Devoted to the Judiciary Article.

The Cook County Courts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—The convention having worked all day on the Judiciary report, has amended it in several essential particulars, and think have considerably improved it. The first important amendment adopted was the restoration of the Eleventh Section, which provides for inferior appellate courts of uniform organization and jurisdiction after the year 1874, which was stricken out on Friday. The fifteenth section was amended by limiting the number of Circuit Judges to be elected on a general ticket to four. The section as reported by the Committee of the Whole provided that not less than three Circuit Judges might be elected by general election. The maximum number was unlimited, and it was truly claimed by several gentlemen that, under the section as it stood, every Circuit Judge in the State might be elected on one ticket, by one party. Several important amendments were offered to the sixteenth section, but all were voted down. Among them one by Mr. Springer, which provided that no Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts shall own, hold, or control any interest of value, directly or indirectly, in the capital stock of any railroad corporation or in any insurance company beyond his interest as a policy holder, or be a Director, Trustee, or any other officer in any such corporation or company during his term of office. This proposition was only defeated by the casting vote of the President. Another amendment voted down was offered by Colonel Dement, requiring the General Assembly to provide for a docket fee in each civil suit commenced in any Circuit or County Court, to be paid into the Treasury, to constitute a fund for the payment of the salaries of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and the State and County Attorneys. The last amendment offered to the section, and voted down, was Mr. Hayes', which provided that any Judge accepting a gratuity or free pass from a railroad should forfeit his office. Mr. Hay undertook to cripple the Cook County Courts by an amending Section 30 so that only one Judge should be elected on the day on which the constitution should be submitted to the people, instead of three, thus reducing the number of Judges to three, instead of five, as provided in the section. The amendment was laid on the table. An important amendment was made to Section 23. This section provides that the General Assembly may increase the number of said Judges in Cook County by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county over and above a population of 400,000. The amendment provides that whenever the population of any one, two, or three adjoining counties exceed 50,000 inhabitants, and the business of the Circuit Court in said counties occupies more than nine months in the year, the General Assembly may make said county or counties a separate circuit. The adoption of this amendment virtually kills that part of Section 16, which provides that the State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits with not more than one circuit for every one hundred thousand inhabitants of the State.

PROGRESS.

The convention, up to this evening, have passed upon thirty-three sections of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Judiciary article. There are sixteen more to receive the consideration of the committee, several of which involve some knotty issues. I do not think it can be completed before Wednesday evening.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer, on Saturday and Sunday went above 80. To-day fires feel very comfortable.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.

COMMUNICATION.

The Chair presented a communication from the Treasurer of the Industrial University at Champaign, in response to a resolution passed by the convention, on the 28th inst., requesting a statement of all amounts of money paid to Newton Bateman for his services, per diem allowance, mileage, etc., during his connection with that institution, placing the amount at $14.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

The convention resumed consideration of the Judiciary Article, the question being on striking out the Eleventh section, which provides that the General Assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory in lieu of the circuits provided for in Section 15, and provide for the election therein, severally, of three, or any number of Judges who shall respectively hold the Circuit Courts for which they may be elected.

Mr. WHEATON offered an amendment to come in at the end of the section, as follows:

"And the General Assembly may provide that said Circuit Judges shall hold general terms in their respective districts for the hearing of law questions only, at which terms at least three Judges shall sit to determine such law questions, but no Judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him."

After remarks by Messrs. WHEATON, VANDEVENTER, CHURCH, and UNDERWOOD,

Mr. SEDGWICK moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Section 11 had been stricken out of the report of the Committee of the Whole. This section provides for the organization of inferior appellate courts after the year 1874.

The motion to reconsider was carried. The question was then taken on striking out Section 11, and lost. The section is thus restored.

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, moved to reconsider the vote by which Section 9 of the report, which provides for seven Judges of the Supreme Court, was adopted.

The PRESIDENT reminded Mr. Haines that he voted in the negative on the adoption of the section, which fact incapacitated him from moving a reconsideration.

Mr. NECE then made the same motion. Laid on the table—44 to 18.

Section 16 was taken up. Speeches were made by Messrs. HAY, ALLEN, CRAWFORD, TURNER, and CUMMINGS, when the motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. HAY moved to amend the section by limiting the number of Judges to be chosen in a circuit to not less than three nor more than five.

Mr. CAMERON moved an amendment to the amendment by inserting after the words "general ticket" the words "on the plan of minority representation." Laid on the table.

Mr. HAY'S amendment was so changed as to make it read not more than four Judges, and thus adopted.

Mr. TURNER moved to reconsider the vote, concurring with the Committee of the Whole in adopting the section as to strike out the following words: "But the whole number of Judges to be elected in such enlarged circuits shall not exceed the proportion of one for every one hundred thousand inhabitants in the State." Carried.

The amendment striking out was adopted.

The question was then taken on concurring with the report of the Committee of the Whole as amended, and it was carried.

The section was then adopted, as follows:

SECTION 15. The General Assembly may divide the State into Judicial Circuits of greater population and territory in lieu of the circuits provided for in Section 15, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, not exceeding four Judges, who shall respectively hold the Circuit Courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Section 16 was taken up.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to strike out the words "any court" in the fifth line, and insert the words "the Supreme or Circuit Courts." Adopted.

Mr. SPRINGER offered the following as an addition to the section:

"And no Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts shall own, hold, or control any interest of value, directly or indirectly, in the capital stock of any railroad corporation or in any insurance company, beyond his interest as a policy holder, or be a director, trustee, or other officer in any such corporation or company during his term of office."

A motion to lay this amendment on the table was lost.

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment, and was lost by the casting vote of the President.

Mr. DEMENT offered the following amendment to the section:

"The General Assembly shall, at the first session after the adoption of this constitution, provide for the payment of a docket fee, which shall be paid into the Treasury, to constitute a fund for the payment of the salaries of the Supreme, Circuit, and County Judges and State and County Attorneys." Laid on the table.

Mr. HAYES offered an amendment that any Judge accepting a gratuity or free pass from any railroad company shall forfeit his office.

Laid on the table.

RECESS.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DEBATE ON THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE RESUMED.

Section 17 was read and adopted.

Mr. KING, of Jersey, offered a substitute for the section by which a county may increase the jurisdiction of its County Court when the business demands, and the people may vote for it; no county of less than fifteen thousand inhabitants to be included, however, in the proposition.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Clark, was opposed to the substitute. There should be some uniformity in County as well as Circuit Courts. The substitute would fall under the objection which all special legislation was liable to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to amend by striking out the provision that the same practice should prevail in County as in Circuit Courts. Amendment carried.

A motion to strike out the section was lost, and it was declared adopted.

Section 19, on motion of Mr. TURNER, was stricken out.

Section 20 was considered.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, opposed the clause allowing County Courts exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from Justices of the Peace. It was making the right of appeal ridiculous, and was but an appeal from one Justice to another.

The section was stricken out.

Section 21 was adopted.

Section 22 was considered. The word "county" was inserted before the word "Judges" in the first line.

Mr. SEDGWICK moved to amend by adding the words, "and such other jurisdiction as may be provided by general law." Adopted.

The amended section is as follows:

SEC. 22. The County Judges and Clerks of County Courts in office at the adoption of this constitution, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and the County Courts now in existence shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess, until the Judges and Clerks of County Courts provided for by this constitution shall be elected and qualified, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided by general law.

Sections 24 and 25 were adopted.

Section 26 was amended by substituting the word "original" for "exclusive" at the commencement of the section.

Mr. WAIT, of Henry, moved to strike out the section. Lost.

Mr. CODY moved to amend by adding a provision regarding sales of estate for payment of debts. Other amendments were added, and the section adopted, as follows:

SEC. 26. The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of a Probate Court in each county having over fifty thousand population, and for the election of a Judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the County Judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons ... appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of estates of deceased persons for payment of debts.

Mr. HART moved to amend Section 27 by adding:

"Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in actions of debt, assumpsit, trover, replevin, trespass, either to person or personal property, when the amount claimed, or the value of the property in controversy, does not exceed $300, and like jurisdiction in cases of crimes and misdemeanors as may be provided by General Law."

Lost.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, offered the following amendment:

"But the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, shall be uniform."

Adopted, and the section adopted as follows:

SEC. 27. Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and Constables shall be elected in, and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, but the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates shall be uniform.

Mr. ARCHER moved to amend Section 28, by inserting in line 5, after the word "county," and before the word "whose," the words "in lieu of State Attorneys, as now provided by law." Adopted.

The section as amended was adopted.

Section 29 was adopted.

Mr. HAY, of Sangamon, moved to amend the amendment to Section 30 by which the number of Judges for the Cook County Circuit Court was increased to five, and the number of Judges to be elected on the day the convention is voted on to three. He thought this allowance was larger than the rest of the State had. He wished to reduce each number by two.

Mr. ANTHONY opposed the motion, and claimed that even more Judges were needed than were now allowed.

Mr. Hay's section was laid on the table, and the section adopted, as also was Section 31.

Mr. PARKS moved to amend Section 32 by a provision that in any county of two or more counties that have fifty thousand population, the Circuit Court has business for eight months, the Legislature may then organize a separate circuit.

Mr. CARY opposed the motion.

Mr. PARKS spoke, and appealed strongly for the amendment. The people had a right to all the courts they want.

Mr. SPRINGER favored the previous speaker.

Mr. CHURCH opposed, and moved to amend the amendment so that the county seeking relief should do business nine instead of eight months. Carried.

Mr. Parks' amendment was adopted, and the section passed, as follows, by 36 to 18.

SEC. 32. The General Assembly may increase the number of said Judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional fifty thousand inhabitants in said county over and above a population of four hundred thousand; and when the population of any other county, or of any two or three contiguous counties, exceeds fifty thousand, and the business of the Circuit Court in said county or counties occupies nine months in a year, the General Assembly may make of said county or counties a separate circuit.

Adjourned.

Boy Drowned at Peru—Serious Runaway Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 25.—John Clement, a boy aged 16 years, the son of a poor widow, was drowned in the Illinois River at Peru, during the wind storm, on yesterday afternoon. He had, about an hour previous, got on board a skiff to take a ride on the river with his cousin, Peter Kilder, when the skiff capsized. The other boy swam to the shore.

By the running away of a team belonging to Joseph Collings, this afternoon, his two little sons were badly injured.

Destruction of Railroad Trestle Work.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Yesterday evening, about 4 o'clock, during a heavy gale of wind, the trestle-work of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, on the south side of the Illinois River, fell with a crash. There is about one hundred and fifty yards of the trestle in ruins. The trestle was built by a firm in this city.

FRUIT IN ILLINOIS.

The Storm of April 16—Its Effect on Fruit in Central and Southern Illinois.

From the Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel, April 21.

The night witnessed last Friday morning will not be forgotten by those who saw it and were interested in the vast interests that were at stake.

On Thursday morning, the day before, all nature seemed rejoicing in a profusion of beautiful bloom over the exceedingly favorable weather that, so far, had attended the young springtime. The peach and pear trees were brilliant with flowers. After a rather continued dry spell, the bounteous rain had come, and ... Nature, in its ... gentle breeze, seemingly conscious of a desire to accomplish its mission gracefully and carefully, that its memory might be blessed after it had passed away. But fickle are the promises of hope. In the afternoon the air grew chilled, and presently the gentle rain drops ... changed to sharper crystals of ice, and the drops of water ... to congeal and hang in solid ... After dark it commenced to snow, and the morning of the 16th dawned on a scene as beautiful as ever delighted the eyes of man. Every limb, and twig, and bud, and blossom, of tree and shrub, was decked with a garb more beautiful than Solomon wore, in all his glory. But enjoyment of the beautiful scene was blanched by the terrible fear that under all its beauty there lay the ruin of death; that the Frost King had with one wave of his wand swept out of existence millions of dollars' worth of property, blighted the joyous hopes of the day before, ... the hopes of whole States, and ... ruin of thousands who had but so recently been filled with hopeful visions of the future.

Four inches of snow had fallen during the night, and at least two inches in depth had adhered to the branches, and leaves, and blossoms of the trees. The morning, fortunately, was mild and cloudy, and before night the snow had gone, and we are glad to state, with it a great deal of the apprehension of injury that pressed with its heavy weight in the morning. It rained a little all day the 16th, and after dark in the evening commenced snowing again. On the morning of the 17th, about two inches of snow was on the ground, and a little clinging to the trees. The wind was in the northwest, and came cold almost to the freezing point. Of the two mornings, the 16th and 17th we think the 17th was the most injurious to the fruit. The whole day of the 17th continued cool and partially clouded until night, when it cleared off with the wind in the northwest, threatening a freeze. Fortunately it clouded over before morning, and although there was a white frost in the morning, and a very little ice in exposed localities, we think the fruit buds were not injured seriously since the morning before. We noticed that the exceedingly tender shoots of the Dielytra were apparently uninjured.

After a careful examination of fruits of all kinds in this vicinity, continued up to this morning, we are prepared to say that there has been no serious injury to any kind of fruit here.

We give below reports from various distant localities, and a brief report from the stations along the Illinois Central Railroad from Cairo to Vandalia.

CAIRO, April 20.—What little fruit grows near us is reported all killed by frost. A man over from Kentucky says the fruit is all killed on that side also.

JONESBORO, April 10.—The fruit men in this region all say the fruit is killed.

CARBONDALE, April 20.—The pears, early peaches and cherries are all thought to be killed; will probably have some seedlings. Apples are not hurt much.

DUQUOIN, April 20.—Some think the fruit is all killed, and some say there is some that is not hurt.

ASHLEY, April 20.—Pears and most of the peaches are killed.

RICHVIEW, April 20.—The fruit men say peaches and cherries are mostly killed, but pears are not much hurt.

KINMUNDY, April 20.—The fruit is not hurt here at all.

EFFINGHAM, April 20.—A gentleman owning three large orchards here, says the early varieties are injured some, but late fruit not hurt.

SANDOVAL, April 20.—The fruit is uninjured here.

PATOKA, April 20.—The fruit is uninjured here.

VANDALIA, April 20.—The fruit is injured a little by the frost, but not to a very great extent.

FRANCE.

The Strike at Creuzot.

The Paris *Rappel* publishes the following address from the Paris section of the International Workmen's Society. The strike at Creuzot, to which it refers, has ended, but it shows the ideas which are agitating France, and which have shared in causing the existing strikes:

"Once more the laborer, enslaved, famished, and outraged, revolts against the increasing oppression of capital. More than all that we have seen in our day the Creuzot strike impeach the primary rise of the present economical situation. The soil, the basis of man's existence; machinery, the product of the combined labor of many generations, are both monopolized in the hands of capitalists, who thus deprive an entire population of the means of existence, and force even the women, driven to desperation, to revolt against this monstrous depletion. The law gives the capitalist the right to reduce the laborer to servitude by hunger, but that is not enough!

"It also drags the laborers' sons from their families, to bend under a brutalizing discipline, and constrains them to protect the impudent and selfish capitalist, and to intimidate, pursue, and arrest their brothers, who, with sublime heroism, prefer actual hunger to the slower famine imposed upon them by these potentates of modern society.

"Aubin and Ricamarie in France, Epinay in Belgium, and Basle in Switzerland, conclusively demonstrate that the evil we fight is not localized, but extends throughout the entire world.

"Laborers of every land! extend a fraternal hand to the miners of Le Creuzot, who are fighting with courage and abnegation for our common cause—the enfranchisement of labor. And you, brothers, continue your determined ... do not dishearten; fear not any foreign opposition, for labor has longer frontiers. The workmen of the entire world are with us!"

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The dead meats were cleared out Saturday, leaving butchers hungry. The 4,460 beeves for the week proved scarcely sufficient. There were 78 cars to-day at Communipaw, and 47 each at Weehawken and One Hundredth street, making 5,300 head. There were small early, the weather coming favorable. The quality of stock was fair; prices 1½c ... Most of the sales were at 16@16½c ... 16½c for extra ... 138 prime Nebraska steers, 7¾ cwt, at 15½@17c; 120 Illinois, 7¼ cwt., at 15¼c; 80 Missouri, 7 cwt., at 15½c, or about the average of the market, making an advance of ... 1c per head ... Total sheep, 1,500; ... 7 cars at Forty-eighth street; 5 at Communipaw, and 1 at Weehawken. Market firm; former prices ... for very thin ... for fair ... for the better. ... Hogs ... Total hogs, 12,700 to-day; 20 cars and market ... 750 for ... 3 ... to ... and ... dressed ... to 9c.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 25.—Cattle market active; 20 sold; ...

... choice Illinois averaging 1,250 lbs; lowest 9c, except some mixed herds which sold down to 7½c, chief ...

... Sheep scarce and 1/2c higher; receipts, 4,400; all sold. Average quality—Good lots in fair, 6@8c, fair to good, ...; good to extra, ...

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Beef cattle dull, and a fraction lower; sales 1,500 extra at 9¾@10c; fair to good at 7½@9c; common at 6@7c.

Sheep in fair demand; 10,000 head sold at 7½@8c.

Hogs dull and lower; 3,800 head sold at $11.50@13.50, the latter for prime corn-fed.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; middling, ...; sales, 1,400 bales; receipts, 4,142 bales; exports, 13,334 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $5.10@6.13. Corn firm at $1.05@1.10. Oats, ...@65c. Bran, $1.45@1.50.

HAY—Prime at $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $30.00@30.75. Bacon firm ... 16¾@17c for shoulders; 18¾@19c for clear rib, and 17¾@19c for clear sides. Hams, 19c. Lard firmer; tierce, 16½c; keg, 18¼@19c.

GROCERIES—Sugar prime, 11@11¼c. Molasses, common plantation reboiled, 55@60c; prime, 70c; choice, 75c. Coffee—Light prices and firm; fair, 16¼@16¾c; prime, 17@18c.

STERLING—...

WHISKEY—...

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.—Crude petroleum—Strong and inactive. We quote spot at April at 11@11¼c; May at 11@11¼c; June at 11¼@11½c. Refined, quiet and firm. We quote April and May at 26¾c, bid; June at 26¾c, bid; July at 27½c, bid; June and December, 26c asked; buyer all the year, nominal at 26¾c.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS—Special Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, U. D. K. T., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited.

By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

I. O. G. T.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1870.

All members of WARREN LODGE 64, I. O. of G. T., are requested to meet THIS EVENING at their Hall, 189 West Randolph-st., as business of great importance is to be transacted. By order of M. O. P.

CHIROPODIST.

ALL RIGHT!

ALL RIGHT!

ALL RIGHT!

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Boils, and Sores of all kinds. Relieves Corns and Bunions.

For sale by all druggists; 25 cts. per box.

CORNS,

BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, treated by DR. STEPHENS, 83 Clark-st. Feet treated for $1; single corn, 50 cents.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

KITCHEN UTENSILS

COOK STOVES, Portable Ranges.

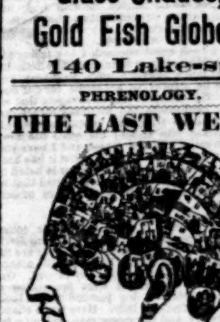
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN THE WEST, at DALTON & CO.'S, 71 Lake-st.

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.

West & Co., Wax Flower Materials Glass Shades, Gold Fish Globes. 140 Lake-st.

PHRENOLOGY.

THE LAST WEEK.



Fowler & Wells,

Will close their stay at Farwell Hall next Saturday, 30th. Examinations Day and Evening.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FROM LONDON DIRECT. ENGLISH COLLARS, SCARFS & TIES.

50 dozen of the new and elegant paper collar, patent seamless edge

"KENSINGTON,"

Now so much worn in LONDON. 100 dozen do. of our celebrated

"Alfred Edward,"

With a superb stock of Windsor Scarfs, and London Club House Cravats.

BROWN & PRIOR, 93 WABASH-AV.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Universal Lumber Rack

PATENTED JAN. 18, 1870, By Charles Sach.

The advantages of this Rack over all others are: Its simplicity of construction and operation ... State rights for sale by the Patentee, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

To Lumbermen and Patent Right Dealers.

If any of the above wish to purchase an interest in this Rack they may do so by calling on me at my private ... Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m. CHARLES SACH.

Post Office address: Chicago, Ill., Box 68; Grand Rapids, Mich., Box 68.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Soldiers who desire information as to bounty or pension should write to the "Western Soldier's Friend," opposite Post Office, Chicago, Ill., enclosing 10 cents for ... certainly what you are entitled to.

NEWS AGENTS.

We shall consider it a special favor if those news agents who have sent to the "Western News Company" for copies of "The Western Soldier's Friend," ... WESTERN SOLDIER'S FRIEND, opposite Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

TO LANDLORDS.

Improved Rent Receipt Books, most desirable style in market, just ... for sale at Gardiner's Hall, 88 Clark-st., by FORTER & BESTER.

SHIPPING OFFICE.

The inconvenience felt by Captains discharging in the ... THOMAS CLANCY ... Crews shipped at the going wages of the port.

EXCURSION.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!

AN EXCURSION PARTY

Is now forming to leave Chicago for San Francisco about the 26th of May next, at rates much reduced from regular fare. For particulars procure circular at Room 13, Rock Island Depot, head of LaSalle-st., Chicago, or of the subscriber, at Marshall, Mich.

JAMES F. GREVES, M. D.

WANTED.

CAPITAL TO INVEST IN BUSINESS.

An experienced business man, with capital, desires to ... a good business house. ...

HORSES.

Four Norman Stallions

For sale cheap, and on easy terms, if applied for this week. Come and see me, at Clifton, Iroquois County, Ill. ... W. J. EDWARDS.

NEW BOOKS.

The New Books of the Season

Published by

Harper & Brothers, New York.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price, by the publishers, or by

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., CHICAGO.

DRAPER'S AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. History of the American Civil War. By JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York. In Three Vols. Vol. III. (and last) now ready. 8vo, cloth, $3.50 per vol.; or three vols. complete, $10.50.

A BRAVE LADY. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. With illustrations. 8vo, paper, $1.00; cloth, $1.50.

SKETCHES OF CREATION. A popular view of some of the Grand Conclusions of the Sciences in reference to the history of Matter and of Life. Together with a Statement of the Intimations of Science respecting the Primordial Condition and the ultimate Destiny of the Earth and the Solar System. By ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL. D., Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany in the University of Michigan, and Director of the State Geological Survey. With Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00.

THE UNKIND WORD, and Other Stories. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE ANDES AND THE AMAZON; or, Across the Continent of South America. By JAMES ORTON, M. A., Professor of Natural History in Vassar College, ... Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences ... numerous illustrations. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2.00.

JOURNAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST. Journal of a Visit to Egypt, Constantinople, the Crimea, Greece, &c., in the Suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales. By the Hon. Mrs. WILLIAM GREY. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

GARIBALDI'S NOVEL. The Rule of the Monk; or, Rome in the Nineteenth Century. By General GARIBALDI. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

TENNYSON'S COMPLETE POEMS. With numerous Illustrations and Three Characteristic Portraits. New Edition. 20th Thousand. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, $1.

SO RUNS THE WORLD AWAY. A Novel. By Mrs. A. C. STEELE, Author of "Gardenhurst." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

HAND-BOOK OF THE SULPHUR-CURE, as applicable to the Vine Disease in America, and Diseases of the Apple and other Fruit Trees. By WM. J. FLAGG, Author of "Three Seasons in European Vineyards." 16mo, Paper, 30 cents.

MISS MITFORD'S LIFE AND LETTERS. The Life of Mary Russell Mitford, Authoress of "Our Village," &c. Told by Herself in Letters to her Friends. With Anecdotes and Sketches of her most Celebrated Contemporaries. Edited by Rev. A. G. K. L'ESTRANGE. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $3.50.

UNDER FOOT. A Novel. By ALTON CLYDE, Author of "Maggie Lynn." Illustrated. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

OLD TESTAMENT SHADOWS OF NEW TESTAMENT TRUTHS. By LYMAN ABBOTT. ... Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings. Elegantly Illustrated from Designs by Doré, Delaroche, Durham, and Parsons. ... Cloth, Bevelled Edges, $3.00; Gilt Edges ...

BIBELL. A Novel. By the Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," "The ... Wheel," "Martin Pole," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

GOOD SPORTS OF THE WORLD; a Book of Natural History and Adventure. By JAMES GREENWOOD, Author of "The Adventures of Reuben Davidger," "The True History of a Little Ragamuffin," ... Author of "The ... London," ... "The Swallows," etc. 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

KITTY. A Novel. ...

A DICTIONARY OF DATES, relating to all Ages and Nations. For Universal Reference ... By BENJAMIN VINCENT, Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; and Revised for the Use of American Readers. 8vo, Cloth, $5.00; Sheep, $6.00.

BOUND TO JOHN COMPANY; or the Adventures and Misadventures of Robert Ainsleigh. With Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

THE POLAR WORLD; a Popular Description of Man and Nature in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions of the Globe. By Dr. G. HARTWIG, Author of "The Sea and its Living Wonders," "The Tropical World," and "Subterranean World." With Additional Chapters and 163 Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $3.75.

Any of the above mailed to any address, on receipt of the price, by the undersigned. A complete catalogue of the publications of Messrs. Harper & Brothers mailed on application to

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 117 AND 119 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

DRUGS.

SPRING TRADE—1870.

E. P. DWYER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 90, 92, and 94 Lake-st.

We invite the attention of close Cash buyers to our large and complete stock of

PURE DRUGS And Chemicals,

Fine Essential Oils, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Soap Makers' Stock, Woollen Manufacturers' Stock, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, &c., &c. Orders by mail will be priced as low as if the purchaser were in market.

BRICK.

Willow Springs Brick Works.

(ON THE ALTON R. R., 16 MILES SOUTH.)

H. ALEXANDER & SONS,

Having purchased the above celebrated works, and the finest brick machine in use, are now prepared to supply builders with

Fine Red Brick at Moderate Prices.

Samples can be seen at present at 180 Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

Closing Out Sale of FURNITURE.

H. ALEXANDER & SONS, 180 & 182 Washington-st.,

Relinquishing the Auction and Furniture business, will close out, at PRIVATE SALE, their stock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, and other goods in the White, at satisfactory prices. Call at once.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Riceland Plantation.

This plantation is situated on the parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, forty-eight miles below New Orleans, formerly owned by the late Wm. E. Thompson, Esq. ... RICELAND MILL. ... Apply to J. S. REED, Mechanics' National Bank.

Generators, Fountains, Soda Apparatus, Tin Pipe, &c.

Also, Ice Cream Machines of the most approved patents for sale by W. P. BRAZELTON & CO., 20 East Madison-st.

To Job Printers.

FOR SALE—A lot of second-hand Upper and Lower Case. Apply at Counting Room, Tribune office.

VESSEL MEN, COMMISSION MEN. HAY,

By the Bale, Ton, Car Load, or Vessel Load. Nos. 190 and 192 Washington-st.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

... 181 and 183 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We will remove May 1 to our new Store in Sprague's Block, NOS. 60 & 62 MICHIGAN-AV. SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.

ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!! AND WATER ICES!!!

... W. P. BRAZELTON & CO. ...

ICE CREAM. ICE CREAM.

The undersigned are now prepared to furnish ... W. P. BRAZELTON & CO.

MINERAL WATER.

SODA, VICHY, AND KISSINGEN WATERS.

We are now prepared to furnish ... W. P. BRAZELTON & CO.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

52 & 54 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CAPITAL $10,000,000

Eastern and Southern Express Forwarders.

This company have made arrangements to extend their lines over the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY TO CHICAGO, And have opened an office at

52 and 54 Dearborn-st.

They are now forwarding daily ... Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, ...

J. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

The A1 upper cabin steamer FAVORITE, will leave Chapman's Dock, foot of Wabash-av., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, at 11 o'clock. ... S. H. LANGLEY, Master.

CHICAGO, April 18, 1870.

For Green Bay and Menominee.

THE STAUNCH, UPPER-CABIN STEAMER TRUESDELL, WILL LEAVE Goodrich's Steamboat Landing

For Green Bay, Menominee, Peshtigo, and intermediate ports, Tuesday evening, April 26th, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at office, foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

For Grand Traverse, Mich.

THE PROPELLER ALLEGHENY

Will leave our dock, at corner of Lumber and Maxwell-sts., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m. for TRAVERSE CITY.

For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, or to HANNAH, LAY & CO.

PASSENGER STEAMERS LEAVE GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT ... 7 p. m. ... 7 p. m. ... T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

STORAGE.

The Montreal Warehousing Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hugh Allan, Esq., R. H. King, Esq., C. J. Bridges, Esq., Hon. Henry Starnes, Thomas Cramp, Esq.

Mr. Allan, President. Mr. Cramp, Vice President.

This Company receives goods on storage, and makes advances thereon. ...

DAVID A. P. WATT, Manager.

MONTREAL, April 1, 1870.

SEEDLINGS.

Larch, Pine and Fir Seedlings.

English Larch, 1-year seedlings, ... Black Austrian Pine, 1-year seedlings, ... Scotch Fir, 2-year seedlings, ... Norway Spruce, ... The above have reached us in fine condition, ...

J. P. FOGG, SON & BROWN, 117 KINZIE-ST.

REVENUE NOTICE.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual List of Taxes ... for the year 1869, has been received by the undersigned from the Assessor of this District, and that the same will be due and payable at my office, Room No. 6, Custom House, from the 1st to the 31st day of May, 1870, inclusive.

All who are delinquent upon the 1st day of June, will be notified by mail, that all Taxes remaining unpaid after the 10th day of June, 1870, will incur the penalty of five per cent., and a fee of twenty cents will be charged and collected for each notice, in accordance with Section 28, of the Internal Revenue Law of March 2d, 1868, as amended.

EDMUND JUSSEN, Collector.

SEEDS.

SEED CORN.

Carefully selected Seed Corn, from Ohio, which has all been sorted by hand, and the ends of the ears taken off before shelling, put up in two-bushel bags—yellow and white, ... Price $3 per bushel; ... extra for bags.

WALLACE & HENDERSON, Commission Merchants, 145 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE.

A GENTEEL NEW HOUSE AT A BARGAIN.

On leased ground, with the privilege of buying the same at a fixed price. Located between Kenwood and Hyde Park Stations, on Illinois Central Railroad. EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. Apply at 8 State-st. J. H. DURHAM.

BANKS.

Union Insurance and Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK,

133 Dearborn-st., Northeast Corner Madison-st.

S. W. RAWSON, President, J. H. PEARSON, Vice Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Sec'y.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Receive deposits from 10 cents to $5,000, and pay 6 per cent interest per annum.

GLOVE CLEANING.

MRS. M. A. WHITAKER, GLOVE CLEANER,

Residence, the Woman's Home, 19 West Jackson-st., near Halsted.

Kid Gloves Cleaned by the Parisian Method.

... Orders received at the ... corner of ... and at the ... Home.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN FIRE, MARINE, AND PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE CO., OF CHICAGO.

Capital, $100,000. Chartered 1869.

Office, 154 Washington-st.

HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.

SONGS FOR THE NEW LIFE

This new Hymn and Tune Book, ... ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington-st., Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice of Copartnership.

Mr. E. GRIESHEIMER has been admitted as a member of our firm, ... SCHWEITZER & BEER, 135 Lake-st.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of ... is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ...

Chicago, April 25, 1870.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. S. GREELEY, City and County Surveyor.

H. W. S. Cleveland, Landscape Gardener.

... HENRY SCHULTZ, MANUFACTURER OF ... Removed to 57 State-st., Chicago, Illinois.

PIANOS.

PIANOS ON TIME

Prices Reduced.

Second-hand Pianos from $100 to $250. New seven-octave Rosewood Pianos from $250 to $325.

Strong, substantial Pianos, with fine finish, side work, good style, Rosewood case, from $350 to $375.

First-class Pianos, with handsome carved desk, legs, Rosewood case, etc., from $425 to $450. Terms—$50 down, then $15 or $20 per month or the second-hand Pianos, and $25 per month on the new, until the instrument is paid for. A new catalogue, containing the old prices and the new, with pictures of twenty-one styles of Pianos, will be sent free to any person sending their name to

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 87 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO EUROPE.

SECURE AMIDST PERILS.

One of the magnificent and powerful Clyde-built iron steamers of the

ANCHOR LINE,

Is appointed to sail from New York as under:

EXPRESS STEAMERS.

ANGLIA (new) May 4. COLUMBIA (new) April ... AUSTRALIA (new), May 18. CAMBRIA, May ...

Extra Steamers Every Wednesday.

... JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

MILLINERY OPENING.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870,

Springer & NATHAN'S, 119 LAKE-ST.

All the new novelties in Hats, Bonnets, and Children's Clothing of every description. Ladies' Underwear and General Merchandise.

NO CARDS.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, ... Omaha, Nebraska, April ...

Sealed bids, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Friday, May 20, 1870, ... for the delivery of ... cords of wood ... Omaha Barracks, Nebraska ... North Platte, Nebraska ... Fort McPherson, Nebraska ... Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming ... Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming ... Fort Bridger, Wyoming ... Camp Douglas, Utah ... Fort Laramie, Wyoming ... Fort Fetterman, Wyoming ... Fort Sanders, Wyoming ...

... ALEX. J. PERRY, Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES WANTED.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER ... Sealed proposals ... will be received ... May ... STATIONERY, STOVES, SADDLERY, BUILDING MATERIAL, PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.

... Ass't Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting according to law, will be held at the office of said company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, April 28, 1870.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

DAVENPORT, April 25, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway ... JAMES H. ... Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.

Just Published—Agents Wanted.

SECRETS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

... Address ... Chicago.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

ORGANS.

At Wholesale and Retail. ...

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Chicago city Real Estate. ...

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

A MOST SUPERIOR ARTICLE. ...

PICKLES.

PICKLES.

...

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription: [illegible]

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870.

LATER FROM SAN DOMINGO.

It looks very much as if the annexation of San Domingo will involve us in a war with Hayti. It is true that Hayti is a small and weak power, and that one or two ironclads would silence the whole republic, if not, indeed, conquer it. San Domingo and Hayti were originally under one government, but with the chronic love of disorder which is peculiar to these countries, there have been frequent separations, and there has been always a war going on in each division of the island; and also between the two States. Each has been ruled nominally by unprincipled ruffians and adventurers, and at this time the existing governments of both republics are menaced by rivals in arms. The San Domingo rebels always find aid and comfort in Hayti, and the Haytien malcontents generally find refuge in San Domingo. At this time, Baez is recognized by the United States as President of San Domingo, though there is a much abler man in the field opposed to him, and only waiting an opportunity to drive him out. Hayti is also at war with San Domingo—that is, not any new war, but the same old war which is never ended. The scheme of Baez to sell San Domingo to the United States and divide the profits between himself and his American partners, has, of course, attracted attention in Hayti. It has also revived the Anti-Baez party in San Domingo, which is [illegible] in various parts of the country. Baez has rivals, Cabral, Ogando, and [illegible] every [illegible] Domingo leaders posed annexation. In all annexation Domingo this opposition has taken the [illegible] of armed rebellion, and, were it not for Baez's supposed alliance with the United States, he could not hold the government a week. In this juncture it becomes interesting to know what authority the naval vessels of the United States have to interfere in this war, either as between Hayti and San Domingo or between Baez and his rivals? It appears that the United States steamer Severn has taken possession of the Bay of Manzanillo in Hayti for no other purpose than to prevent Luperon, who is opposing Baez, from entering San Domingo from Hayti. We have had reconstruction enough at home without undertaking to reconstruct either of these caterwauling republics, and the war steamers of the United States might be better engaged than in playing second fiddle to either of the cowardly, rapacious, unprincipled adventurers who govern, or profess to govern, them. This man Baez, with whom the President has thought fit to negotiate a treaty, has nothing to commend him officially or personally, other than that he was the only man in the island mean enough to sell his country and agree to divide the price with persons in the United States, supposed to have influence enough to secure an appropriation from Congress.

If the United States will call off its navy [illegible] the people of San Domingo [illegible] think of the treaty and the man who made it. In the meantime, what right have we to enter a Haytien port and take possession of it in the interest of Baez and his American partners? San Domingo is not yet a part of the United States, and we have no more right to interfere in the domestic or foreign wars of Baez than we have with those of any other country. A letter from San Domingo of a late date thus describes the present condition of affairs there:

"SAN DOMINGO, April 8. I can only send you a few words; by the Tybee I will write more fully. Fresh victims have been imprisoned for refusing to sign the act of annexation to the United States; among them, Colonels Tiburcio, J. de la Cruz Alvarez, and the citizens MM. Cabral and Felix Regla.

"The clergy from the country parishes have been summoned and detained here, from fear that they may excite their parishioners against annexation.

"The commanding officer at Seybo, General Troncoso, has disappeared, no one knows whither, but it is supposed that he has joined the revolutionists.

"One of the guards at the fort Homenaje lately assassinated a Sergeant Rafael Alonzo, because he was singing with some of his companions a patriotic hymn against annexation. You can judge how sincere is the desire to incorporate this country with the United States [illegible]

"Incendiary proclamations against annexation are posted on all the street corners.

"Cabral, with [illegible] and Timoteo Ogando, with [illegible] men, attacked the troops of Baez, [illegible] them, captured all their ammunition, [illegible] the walls of Azua [illegible]

"A revolution has broken out in [illegible] and La Vega, [illegible]

"President Baez endeavors to drown his grief [illegible] the probable loss of the millions which he expects to make out of the annexation job in old rum [illegible]"

And this is the country which the Senate of the United States is asked to purchase at a cost of several millions of dollars. The Senate ought to put an end to the whole business both in this country and San Domingo by a prompt and emphatic rejection of the treaty.

PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to an inquiry from the House of Representatives, sends in a detailed statement of the bonds he has purchased on account of the sinking fund, and also of those purchased in reduction of the debt, from July 1, 1869, to March 16, 1870, with the prices paid in currency. For the sinking fund, the amount of the bonds purchased is $20,806,300—their cost in greenbacks, $23,829,800.98. In payment of the debt, apart from the sinking fund, $73,825,350 of bonds have been purchased, at a cost in greenbacks of $85,446,639.16. Total of bonds purchased, $94,632,050, at a cost in currency of $109,276,440.14.

This aggregate of taxation and payment for eight months and twenty days is at the rate of $149,834,079, or, in round numbers, one hundred and fifty millions a year of bonds paid, and about one hundred and seventy millions a year of currency paid for them. Some of the advocates of high taxes will, perhaps, have the verdancy to assume and say that this is a saving to the national tax-payers to the amount of the annual interest on the portion of the debt paid, being nine millions a year. But a moment's reflection must satisfy every intelligent mind that the payment of a national debt is not a creation of so much wealth, but only a transfer of it from the tax-payers to the bondholders, and that the amount saved in the process is the amount by which the money will produce more in the hands of the bondholders than it would have produced in those of the tax-payers, or, to state the same fact differently, the economy of the payment of a national debt is represented by the excess of interest paid by the government over the average rates earned by the use of the same money by the tax-payers.

But when we look for saving in this direction, the facts, figures and common knowledge of mankind, are all arrayed against the theory that there is any saving whatever. No increase of production or diminution of interest is obtained by taking money from the tax-payers and paying it over to the bondholders. Bondholders feel it as a loss because, safety and all things considered, their loan to the tax-payers, in the aggregate, though at a lower rate of interest than would be asked of individuals, is the most advantageous one they can make. The tax-payers feel it as a loss, because every dollar of taxes they pay takes more from their capital than is paid to the bondholder. Many of them are using small capitals in conjunction with much labor, and so are enabled to obtain, on labor and capital combined, 10, 20, 50, or even a higher per cent per annum. Thus a retail grocer, butcher or peddler, with a cash capital of $1,000, turning it every month, will sell $12,000 worth of goods a year, and make a profit of 20 per cent on his sales, or $2,400 a year, [illegible]

because of the large amount of the capital of the country which is in the hands of small capitalists, poor men, who combine a good deal of work with the use of a very moderate amount of money, that the census of 1860 returns the average earnings of the whole property of the country at 27 per cent per annum, the property being less than $17,000,000,000, and the annual earnings more than $4,000,000,000. Here we have the only fair measure of the worth of money to the tax-payers, viz., its value in production. The rates of interest represent merely the value of the money of large capitalists seeking employment. They are the price which the man who can employ more capital than he owns, can afford to pay (and to secure the payment of), for the use of money, to the man who has more money than he can employ. Of course, employed capital of every kind may be assumed to be earning several times the ordinary rates of interest, i. e., the rates asked for money seeking employment.

Have we no proofs that, under our present burdens of taxation, a cessation and stoppage of production is going on? The agricultural reports of Ohio show that the State has fewer cattle and hogs to feed a larger population than in 1860. She is killing her stock to pay her taxes, most of which being "indirect" appear in the form of "living expenses," but are taxes only. Again, notice the decline in the export of a few of our leading manufactures from 1860 to 1868, as shown in the following table:

	1860.	1868.
Copper and brass, manufactures of	$1,664,128	$470,[illegible]
Carriages, cars, etc.	818,973	[illegible]
Household furniture	1,079,114	856,543
Hats, caps, and bonnets	210,000	93,000
Candles	700,000	295,000
Iron, and manufactures of	6,000,000	2,500,000
Cotton manufactures	10,934,796	5,479,000
Clothing	835,000	364,000
Leather, and manufctrs of	1,250,000	940,000
Paints and varnish	[illegible]	126,[illegible]
Total	$23,411,814	$9,712,[illegible]

We should be exporting of all these things, according to our population, 70 per cent more. But, instead, we export 66 per cent less. From 1865 to 1870 we have been taxed $450,000,000 a year, which is equal to one-tenth the whole annual earnings of all the capital and labor of the country. The State and local taxes are about 2½ per cent on the principal, and, if we suppose the principal to earn 25 per cent per annum, these amount to another tenth of our annual earnings. The national and local taxes combined amount to one-fifth of our annual earnings. He who works ten hours a day, works eight hours for himself and two hours for the government. Every laboring man works two days in the year to pay taxes. [illegible] said nothing [illegible] done without depression, [illegible] qually. We consider [illegible] of the sources of amount, too great to be [illegible] We have [illegible] agined without an effort. Taxation [illegible] ing like an earthquake underneath the whole substratum of our industry. It is the great disorganizer, the disturbing force which lets nothing rest or prosper. There are modes of taxation which are worse than others, but the fundamental truth which needs to be thundered in the ears of our legislators is that all taxation for the payment of the principal of the national debt, in the present circumstances of the country, is a gigantic blunder. Let production go on unchecked by taxes other than those required to pay the current expenses of the government, economically administered, and the interest on the debt. Then, if any producer thinks it cheaper to pay the principal of the national debt than his share of the interest, he has only to buy the amount of bonds which represents the share of the debt on which he pays interest. He will then receive in his left hand exactly the amount of interest he pays with his right, and will stand, in all respects, as if the debt were paid, except [illegible] which is about 3 per cent [illegible] collection and disbursement, interest collected and disbursed, or [illegible] per cent on the principal. If he cannot afford to buy and hold the bonds on which he pays interest, it is because his capital is worth more to him in other ways. But that which it would not pay for him to do on his own account it does not pay for the Secretary of the Treasury to do for him. The rapid export of our bonds from the West eastward, and from the Atlantic States to Europe is proof conclusive that American business men can not afford to own them—they can get more for their money in productive employments.

But if they cannot afford to buy the bonds themselves in order to save the interest on them, they cannot afford that the Secretary of the Treasury should do this for them. Let our production go on unchecked by empirical interference of government, and its officers, and just as soon as the time comes when the tax-payers can afford to invest their capital in the purchase of the principal of the debt, they will do so, each on his own account, without the interposition of the Secretary of the Treasury.

PRISON ECONOMY AND REFORM.

Miss Florence Nightingale evidently has not examined the latest reports of the prisons of the United States, and noted how few of them succeed in making the prisoner earn the cost of his maintenance. Had she done so, she must have perceived that her recent proposition, that all prisoners should be imprisoned until they had, by their labor, restored to the sufferers the equivalent of what they had lost by their crimes, would have involved perpetual imprisonment for nearly all of them, however little their crimes may have realized. The proposition is like many others that will be called forth by the approaching Convention of Prison Managers of the United States, called to meet in Cincinnati. It is equally suggestive and impracticable. The most difficult problem of prison management is to make the labor of the prisoners pay for their support. Of the forty State Prisons in the United States the total expenditures are $3,340,535, and the total earnings $2,376,909, leaving a net deficiency of earnings to pay expenses of $765,326. The thirty prisons which ran behind, show an aggregate deficit of $877,281, while the ten which pay a profit show a surplus of earnings over expenditures of $111,955. The average number of the convicts is 16,311; of whom 12,079 are engaged in remunerative labor. The average cost of their support per capita is $200 per year, while their average earnings, including those of non-productive convicts, is only $130. The most economically managed prison in the country is the Albany Penitentiary, where the inmates are subsisted and governed for $112 each per annum. The most expensive is that of Nevada, where each convict costs $1,254 per year. Yet if all the prisons in the country were managed with the same economy even as the Albany Penitentiary, the surplus of aggregate earnings over expenditures, would be only $448,232.

These facts clearly show that, in the present stage of prison management, it is a matter of as high special professional skill to make the convicts in a State Prison pay for their support, as to run at a profit a manufactory or a bank. What the prison manager gains in competing with outside enterprises, run by free labor, in the fact that his labor is unpaid, is, in many cases, offset by the diminished motive under which unpaid and compulsory work is done, and, in all cases, is met by the disadvantage that, while he has no choice of hands, to retain the best and discharge the worst, they are all unskilled workmen, except so far as he may teach them, and are, in intelligence, industry, and fidelity, considerably below the average of workmen. Of all the prison convicts in the country, 30 per cent enter the prison illiterate, 35 per cent are minors and boys, 70 per cent are intemperate, and 77 per cent, have learned no useful trade or calling. As these incapacities often apply to the same persons, we may conceive the difficulty of extorting compulsory labor from persons who have always been idle, drunken, and are mentally half imbecile, in a manner to pay for the substantial and comfortable support which is furnished in most modern prisons, and for the services of those who direct their labor and sell its product. Mr. Pillsbury, of Albany, reputed the best prison manager in America, has had a thorough life training and adaptation to the work. Reared in the State Prison of New Hampshire, of which his father was the builder and manager, and which always paid its way, he started in business on his own account by building the Wethersfield Prison in Connecticut. He ran it for a series of years, at a profit to the State, and then was induced to [illegible] at Albany, which [illegible] model [illegible] of economy, and of strict but judicious discipline. Mr. Brockway, of Detroit, a pupil of Pillsbury, has achieved equal eminence as a financial manager of prison labor, together with a more distinctively humane regulation, as a reformer. Both confine the branches of industry carried on in their prisons to three or four staple kinds of simple work; Pillsbury preferring the manufacture of shoes, and Brockway that of chairs. Neither of these require heavy expenditure for machinery, power or materials. Both are articles whose price is comparatively uniform, and subject to few fluctuations, and both find ready sale if well made. In both the men can be kept constantly employed, without losing time or wasting material, and in both, they can be taught almost immediately the degree of skill necessary for their work. Both are adapted to nearly every grade of physical strength or mental capacity, and both furnish each convict with a trade when he leaves the prison. It is certain that such a system involves a much smaller outlay of capital, and is far more likely to pay, than the system pursued at Joliet, Illinois, where about eighteen trades and manufactures of the widest diversity of character are carried on together.

No one means of reform can be more important than that of making the prisoner earn his support while in prison. For, if he is compelled to support himself in prison, he is very likely to support himself out of it. Mr. Rice, Warden of the Maine Prison, remarks, from long observation, that, if all prisoners left prison the masters of a trade, less than one in fifty of them would ever again return to prison, there or elsewhere.

Among other reformatory agencies most strongly urged is the discontinuance of the pardoning business by Governors and the President, except in cases of clearly discovered innocence. Instead of Executive clemency, the prisoner should have the power to shorten his term of imprisonment by industry, efficiency at his work, and general good conduct. The pardoning system is a nuisance to the work of prison reform. It is subversive of discipline, for every pardon granted to one gives the others new reason for believing themselves unjustly and cruelly treated.

About one-tenth of the inmates of our State Prisons, or 1,600 annually, are pardoned every year. Prisoners sent for life serve, at the average, only seven or eight years, having a better chance for release under the pardoning system than those sentenced for twenty, or even fifteen, years. The average sentences of imprisonment are, in the Northern States, 3 years and 9 months, and in the Southern, 4 years, 10 months, and 16 days.

Instead of allowing the convicts to look for their release to Executive clemency, which keeps them restless, irritable, and unfit for reformatory influences, their term of imprisonment should be shortened by their own hands, by means of industry and good doing. Some get their pardon in their [illegible] tion of the Irish system, of their well [illegible] the last years of a convict's [illegible] to be passed in a state of [illegible] partial restraint, "bound out" to some employer, like an apprentice, and liable to be restored to confinement for attempting an escape, or for other violation of his obligations. In Ireland, so salutary has been the effect on the convicts of this larger liberty, that their labor, which farmers at first refused, is now eagerly sought for, and escapes are very rare. The transition from prison life to liberty is thus made gradual, and the prisoner is rescued from that frequent plunge back into crime which he is so ready to make when he suddenly finds himself at liberty to do whatever is wrong and without any opportunity to do anything useful and profitable. That all imprisonment should be for the purpose of enforcing industry, sobriety, order, and affecting the reform of the prisoner, and not for the vindictive infliction of suffering, is now the accepted axiom of all prison managers in the country. So far as the convicts can be taught, intellectually, morally, and religiously, these aids to reformation are found of great service, not only for their own sake, but in promoting the peace, order, and industry of the prison. The system of letting the labor of the prisoners by the day, known as the contract system, is unanimously condemned as both unprofitable and subversive of discipline. The convention at Cincinnati of all prison managers and reformers in the United States, preparatory to a similar convention in Europe of prison managers throughout the world, will, doubtless, throw much new light on this question; but it is known in advance that their leading conclusions lie in the general direction above outlined.

A small portion, perhaps $12,000, of the existing debt of Cook County, was contracted prior to the 25th of February, 1862, and, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, is payable, principal and interest, in coin. We understand that the holders of the bonds have notified the County Treasurer that they shall expect the instalment of interest due in May, to be paid in gold, and that the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors are now considering what they will do about it.

If there had been no attempt made by the executive branch of the government to procure a reversal of the decision, there would not now be any hesitation, in any quarter, about paying debts contracted prior to 1862 in coin. This ungracious and demoralizing effort has had the effect to produce a general resistance to law. It is proper, therefore, to state that, since the appeal cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender act have all been withdrawn, every inferior tribunal is bound to obey the existing decision, and that no new case can be got into the Supreme Court short of two years, and no new decision can be made there (unless the United States is a party), short of four years. Nor is it by any means certain that the existing decision will be reversed even then. Nobody has any right to assume that it will be. In fact, the chances are the other way. It is more than probable that, before another four years roll around, the Court will have unanimously accepted the doctrine of *stare decisis*, and will have reflected that a new decision, reversing the old decision, brought about by the addition of Judges to the bench, would be equivalent to overthrowing the judicial branch of the government; because it would furnish a precedent for adding new Judges to the Supreme Bench whenever a decision is made which is unsatisfactory to the President and Congress for the time being. Such a precedent, once established, would surely be acted on. It is impossible to suppose that the Supreme Court, after sufficient time for reflection, will consent to be the instrument of its own destruction, and of the consequent demoralization of the whole country.

We hope, therefore, that Cook County will not set the example of insubordination, but rather that her authorities will [illegible] justly, demanded of them. Let other communities, if they choose, take the bad initiative. Let it be our pride and boast that we have never repudiated or dodged a farthing of our obligations. Perhaps the time will come when we shall want to fund our county debt at a lower rate of interest. In such a case, it will be useful for us to be able to show a clean record on the score of obedience to law, and readiness to meet our obligations.

SEAL OIL AND ITS ANTAGONIST IN CONGRESS.

The New Bedford (Massachusetts) District is represented in Congress by Mr. James Buffinton. During the discussion of the dog law in the Illinois Legislature, a few years ago, a member startled the House by exclaiming, "Mr. Speaker, I represent sheep." Mr. Buffinton might as truthfully declare that he represents whales. His statesmanship begins and ends in blubber. He votes for, or against, every proposition from an oleaginous standpoint. He will vote for the Funding bill, or against it, [illegible] bill will the supporters or opponents [illegible] agree to [illegible] oil. He wants whale oil protected, and he is ready to vote with any person, on any question, provided that person will vote right on grease. No argument can reach him, that is not lubricated by whale oil. Paper-mills, and axes, and shovels, and salt, and steel, and woollen, and flax, and cotton machinery all have special representatives, yet Buffinton stands there the great antagonist of seal oil, cod-liver oil, walrus oil, dog-fish oil, and every other imaginable oil that can possibly compete with whale oil.

In Newfoundland there is a large population who live by fishing. They catch codfish and seals, and they make oil. They raise little or no breadstuffs, but buy these articles from the United States. They send their seal oil to Boston or Portland, and exchange it for flour. This oil is worth in Newfoundland about 50 cents a gallon. There is a tax on it of 10 per cent in gold, which, with freight and other charges, amounts to about 16 per cent. This tax operates directly against the American consumer. With 100 barrels of flour at $5 per barrel, the American merchant could purchase 1,000 gallons of seal oil, but the tax of 10 per cent being levied upon the oil, he gets 10 per cent less oil than he otherwise would. This is called discriminating against the foreigner, but it really is a tax levied upon the export of breadstuffs.

In 1869, there were less than 12,000 gallons of this oil imported, and Mr. Buffinton, who had for several years been out of Congress, girded on his armor, and went down to Washington to have this oil business fixed. His success is shown in the fact that the Committee of Ways and Means have reported the following section:

"On neat's foot oil, and all animal, whale, seal, and all fish oils, crude, not otherwise provided for, 20 cents per gallon."

This is an increase of the tax from 10 to 40 per cent. It includes both seal and cod-liver oil. Whale oil now pays a tax of 20 per cent, and this proposition carries it up to 40 per cent. To get this tax on oil quadrupled, is the mission of Mr. Buffinton to Congress. To get that tax increased he will vote to tax pig iron $20 per ton, or salt $1 per bushel; or he will vote to make them both free. He has no special interest in iron or steel, or in copper or salt; but he has, or his constituents have, an interest in whale oil. He literally represents whale oil, which he insists shall be protected by a tax of 20 cents per gallon. But why, we ask, should an export tax be laid on breadstuffs to furnish a bounty to the New Bedford whalers?

In his zeal for whale oil, Mr. Buffinton proposes to tax cod-liver oil. He proposes to send the tax-gatherer to the bedside of every victim of consumption, to demand a stipend on each bottle of cod-liver oil prescribed by the physician! While whale oil is not used by invalids as a remedial agent, Mr. Buffinton had to tax all fish oils to protect whale oil, and, as cod-liver oil is a fish oil, he, of course, had to tax it. This is the way tariffs are made. Mr. Buffinton's salary and mileage will far exceed any revenue the government will receive from seal and cod-liver oil, and yet the people are to pay a tax of twenty cents per gallon on all the oil they use, for no other reason than that Mr. Buffinton will not vote for other taxes, for other special interests, unless he gets this tax to protect whale oil.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A letter from Warsaw, April 19, says: "Peaches, which it was feared were injured by the late cold spell of weather, it is now believed have escaped uninjured, except the early [illegible], which were already, to some extent, killed by the cold weather on the 20th of February."

—The Decatur Magnet of the 21st says: "The telegraph yesterday briefly stated that on Wednesday night, a vigilance committee forced the Marion County Jail, at Salem, and took out and hanged a notorious desperado, called Hank Leonard, alias Rogers, who was [illegible] for the robbery of an old and [illegible] Odin. We have since [illegible] Monday, [illegible] Hotel last [illegible] the robbery [illegible] mitted on Friday [illegible] the 15th inst. [illegible] have been the guilty [illegible] he could not [illegible] Priest's Hotel on that [illegible] as he was [illegible] for a week previously [illegible] and had been [illegible] ford, and George Daly, one of the clerks of the hotel, were summoned to attend the examination; but, there being some flaw [illegible] pena, the Constable informed them that it was not incumbent upon them to [illegible] until this flaw was corrected. By that time the unfortunate man was hung, which, of course, obviated the necessity of the witnesses here attending. It was, perhaps, fortunate for them that they did not [illegible] we understand that the Vigilance Committee said that any witness who would testify that the prisoner did not commit the robbery was to be hung also, and, should they attend the examination, would share the same fate."

IOWA.

A man in Council Bluffs is both a liquor saloon keeper and an undertaker. One business pumps the other.

—The Hardin County Sentinel says: "We saw a man the other day who lives temporarily a few miles from town, who was born without ears, but who, in all other respects, is perfect in form. Where ears should be there are slight protuberances of cartilage, but no opening for the admission of sound. We have often met and conversed with him, and never before knew of the existence of this singular freak. The gentleman says that sound reaches the inward sense of hearing through the skull in the region of the temples. Ordinary social intercourse can be carried on with him, exciting no further suspicion than that he is a little hard of hearing."

MINNESOTA.

How a book agent succeeded in pushing his wares in Minneapolis is thus related by himself: "I went into a lawyer's office yesterday, and asked if he wanted to subscribe for our new book. He answered me so savagely that we got into hard words, and he finally struck me. I then went to work and blackened both his eyes, kicked him around his office and down his own stairs into the street, and I have just paid ten dollars for the fun. But it has been a good speculation, for the lawyer is hated by nearly everybody, and they are so glad that he was kicked that I am getting lots of subscribers."

MISSOURI.

A little romance of a sprained ankle comes to us from St. Louis, in which a young clerk, a young lady school-teacher, and a dog are the leading features. The clerk and the school-teacher had fallen desperately in love. One evening, as the couple were proceeding to church, a ferocious dog jumped over a fence and "went for" the lady. Here was a chance for chivalry, and the young man gallantly improved it. Throwing himself in front of his fair one, he gave the attacking monster a blow which sent him flying with yelps of ignominious defeat; but, in the very moment of victory, the young man fell and sprained his ankle. It was now the turn for womanly heroism to display itself. The school-teacher was a girl with no nonsense about her. She at once ordered a hack, helped her lover in, accompanied him to his room, bathed and dressed his ankle, watched over him all night, and naturally enough went for a friend and minister next day, and married her man in the evening.

OHIO.

A farmer named Chilson, living near Girard, thinking to rid his cornfield of a troublesome ground hog, managed to administer to the quadruped a dose of strychnine which killed him nearly instantly. The carcass was suspended to a tree, where the crows soon espied the savory bit and proceeded to appease their appetites. After partaking of the meal, the crows would fly a short distance, as if in agony, and fall dead to the ground. The bones, being thoroughly stripped of the flesh, remained exposed to the bleaching influence of sunshine, rain, and frost for nearly two years, when, falling to the ground, a highly-prized dog masticated parts of them, and died ten minutes afterwards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nova Scotia gold mines produced about $325,000 last year.

—New York has a club called the "Frou-Frous."

—Paris dandies have whistles on their canes with which to call hackmen.

—Cotton-seed oil, bleached and refined, is extensively used for salad purposes.

—A Yale freshman recently challenged a New Haven baker to mortal combat.

—A new parasol with the handle on one side, so as to give the holder the full benefit of the shade, has been introduced.

—"Sensation" is tabooed in Boston, and the papers speak of "the great emotion" in the city.

—A young vagrant was arrested in Worcester, Mass., a day or two since, and on his back were seven ragged coats.

—The Presidents of various benevolent associations in San Francisco have come to the conclusion that the free soup system leads to indolence, pauperism, and vice.

—Paris consumes 208,000,000f worth of wine, and yet only 112,000,000f is the value that [illegible] the city from outside. Hence, 96,000,000f worth must be manufactured there.

—A Florida alligator's *post mortem* revealed several buttons, marbles, and a top in his stomach, and a neighboring family thinks it knows where its missing little boy went to.

—The Mississippi Central Railway has compromised with the persons, or the representatives of persons, injured by the accident near Oxford, in February, on liberal terms, and no suits will be instituted. To the family of the late Captain Speer, of Rankin County, damages to the amount of $10,000 have been awarded.

—The best matches used in Italy are manufactured at Viterbo, near Rome, and are called *fiammiferi* [illegible] or infallible matches. Pio Nono, happening recently to see this inscription, waxed wroth at the thought that it was intended as a combustible allusion, and the consequence is that the sale of the match boxes has been prohibited in the Eternal City.

—In Charlottesville, Va., on Wednesday, upon the return home of a party of young ladies and gentlemen, who had been practicing at a target with pistols, one of them, Miss Eveline Goodloe, laughingly pointed a pistol at herself, and was making [illegible] remark, when the pistol [illegible] accidentally, the ball passing [illegible] causing [illegible]

—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Courier says: "I hear again of a lady who lives without eating. About this time last year I gave you some account of her. I am assured by her friends and relations that she eats nothing at all, and that she appears to be kept alive by a daily application of oil to her breast. My informants are intelligent and respectable people, not likely to be imposed on nor invent what they tell, and the lady herself is represented to be devotedly pious. Her beauty is described as angelic."

—The Pittsburgh Commercial reports the discovery in York County, Pa., of a large deposit of iron ore, which has the peculiar property of turning pig iron into good merchantable steel by simple mixture with the pig iron in an ordinary puddling furnace. The ore, in its bed, is so soft that it can be mined with a spade, but on exposure to the atmosphere it soon hardens. The discovery is making quite a stir among the iron furnaces and rolling mills of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Professor Lesley estimates the contents of the ore bed at 17,000,000 tons.

—The Japan papers report that the divers [illegible] to explore the wreck of the [illegible] succeeded in reaching the quarter [illegible] they brought [illegible] Japanese [illegible] box; the [illegible] rack, the latter had apparently [illegible] up from one of the cabins and had become fixed in a portion of the debris. They were unable to penetrate to the lower deck, the hatches being blocked up with broken spars, bulkheads, chairs, &c. It is probable that efforts will yet be made by the United States Admiralty to recover the guns, engines, &c., and perhaps the whole wreck as it now lies, but further operations will be suspended until Admiral Rowan personally decides on what is to be done after the tenders for raising her are opened.

—The Russian government has announced that women will hereafter be admitted to medical schools and to medical practice. The origin of this concession is remarkable. Formerly it was found that the Cossacks objected to being attended by male physicians. On investigation it was discovered that they held a superstition concerning all diseases, and that their only ideas of remedial agents related to the incantations, charms, and holy herbs administered by witches. For ages the witch had been their physician, and the tradition was so strong that a few years ago, when some ladies applied to the government for admission to the chief medical school of St. Petersburg, a few of them were admitted on condition that they would pursue their practice among the Cossacks. It was evidently intended to supersede the "witches." This seems to have been followed by a larger concession.

—The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of the 21st says: "From a physician practicing in Kentucky we obtain the following details of a singularly tragic story: A short time ago a white man living near Hopkinsville had an attack of small-pox. He was not very neat in his habits, or else had poor nursing, as he did not change his shirt during his entire illness. When convalescent, he gave the garment to a negro woman, with the injunction to bury it deep in the ground for fear of communicating the dreadful disease to others. But Aunty was of a utilitarian turn, and thought it a sin to throw away so good a shirt while there were so many backs to cover. So she subjected it to a careless sort of washing, and presented it to her husband, who appeared at Church the next Sunday in all the glory of a 'biled shirt.' The next day he was seized with small-pox, and died soon after—and so did five others, who successively came into possession of this garment of death."

PERSONAL.

A large number of Charlotte Bronte's letters will soon be published, for the first time, in the *Hours at Home Magazine*.

—The Princess Christina, the lately-born daughter of the ex-King of Naples, died at Rome on the 29th of March.

—The Sultan's family consists of 300 wives and 1,400 other people, at meal times, and he is thinking of giving up housekeeping.

—Dr. Strousberg, the Prussian railway king, has purchased the Elector of Hesse-Cassel's estate of Horsowitz, in Bohemia, with the adjoining grounds, for three and a half million florins.

—Ladies of New Orleans have resolved to form an association for the purpose of purchasing the picture known as "Heroes of Chancellorville," in order to present it to General Lee.

—Among the persons recently attending one of Max Muller's London lectures on the "Science of Religion" were the Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, the Queen of Holland, Prince Christian, and Dean Stanley.

—The Rothschilds are said to have made $1,500,000 by the introduction of the new Russian loan in London. Baron Salomon Rothschild, a mere lad, has been appointed Italian Consul General at Vienna, as an inducement to the Rothschilds to invest more boldly in Italian stock.

—The mother of Montalembert, who was a Miss Forbes, of Bombay, had been prevailed upon by the Duchess of Angouleme to become a Roman Catholic, but after a few years she returned with renewed attachment to the Church of England, in which she was born and nurtured.

—Henry Ward Beecher, in the *Christian Union*, speaks of the gun as an "instrument of amusement and profit in the hands of private citizens," and says that "cards and dice may be used innocently."

—Another candidate for the vacant throne of Spain is in the field—Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil and brother-in-law of the Count D'Eu. The Prince is 25 years of age and, among other recommendations, is very wealthy [illegible] Catholic.

—[illegible] a wrangle in Worcester, Mass., [illegible] Wendell Phillips, which was [illegible] the portraits of Lincoln [illegible] Hall, beside the [illegible] Several members of the Hall [illegible] object to its being placed there [illegible] sectarian and political grounds, and others because they do not like the picture.

—A few days since, Mr. W. B. Campbell, of Truckee, Nev., received the following letter, enclosing a one dollar bill:

"MARCH 5, 1870.—Mr. W. B. CAMPBELL—Sir: You will find enclosed one dollar; for my toll for crossing your bridge across Bear River, in [illegible] Please answer this note, and let me know [illegible] have received it all right. Yours truly, [illegible] Mound, Jo Daviess County, Ill."

—Ordinary books of reference place the [illegible] at 78, but according to the [illegible] of Florence [illegible] that is a mistake. It [illegible] quotes a recent remark of His Holiness as conclusive on the point. "I will sit down [illegible] soon. And I am old, for I am near my [illegible] and not my 78th year, as is officially stated, owing to an old mistake. When years are up, [illegible] cannot be taken away."

—The late Dr. Duncan of Edinburg, was sometimes strangely forgetful. A correspondent of the London Athenaeum says that he was engaged to officiate one Sunday for the minister of Cults, near Aberdeen, and left the latter place in good time, mounted on a "shelty." Being a great snuff-taker, he frequently had recourse to his "mull" on the journey; and arriving at a turn of the road where the wind blew right ahead he turned his nag about to enable him to take a pinch more easily; having done so, he forgot to turn his sheltie again, and rode into Aberdeen, not discovering his mistake until it was too late to be of any use to the good people of Cults.

—The Portland Argus says that Mr. John A. Poor, of that city, strangely resembles the late General Thomas in personal appearance, and that at one time, when in Washington, he was invited to examine a new portrait of General Thomas, and several gentlemen present, after carefully scrutinizing the picture and comparing it with the original, as they supposed, declared it a capital likeness. One gentleman expressed his gratification at the correctness of the likeness, "having never before," as he said, "enjoyed the pleasure of seeing General Thomas in person."

—In the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, during the progress of an argument by the District Attorney, Judge Field, who was on the bench, rose from his seat, and with his face to the westerly wall of the court, lifted up his hands, beat the air wildly with them, and shouted out "It is no use, it is no use, gentlemen, you will have to indict the Judge!" and then he shrieked and fell toward the wall, but was fortunately caught and conveyed, in an insensible condition, to his chambers in the State House. The scene created great confusion. Medical aid was promptly obtained, and it was learned that the attack had resulted from over-application to study and to worry of mind.

—The San Francisco Alta says: "A statement has been going the rounds that Commander Williams, of the Oneida, who was a widower, was engaged to be married to a beautiful young lady; that the lady died; that her death was followed by that of his three children; and that this all happened so recently that the news of the deaths had never reached the unfortunate Commander before he went down in the Oneida. The lady whom Williams was to have married died in September last; and the sad news had reached him before his departure from Yokohama. The three children spoken of are all living; one at Dixon, Ill., another at Alton, Ill., and a third at Belfast, Me., all living in the charge of family relatives."

—Prentice's style, more especially in early age, was sharp, incisive, at times almost savage. He had been a college friend of the Hon. Horace Mann. At one time Mr. Prentice was called away from the paper he then edited, and, Mr. Mann being present, he asked him temporarily to fill his place. This Mr. Mann consented to do, being directed by Prentice to "pitch in" and make his articles as strong as he was able. Those who remember Mr. Mann's furious controversy with Daniel Webster, and other evidences of his mastery of the power of satire and denunciation, need hardly be told that he could wield a caustic if not a bitter pen. Mann had just completed a "leader," when Prentice returned, and the article was read to him. Mr. Mann had done his best to be severe, and flattered himself that he had succeeded. "Good," said Prentice, "very good; now let me finish it." He sat down and commenced with these words: "Thus far we have restrained our feelings."

POLITICAL.

The New York Times says: "Another Presidential ticket has been suggested—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, for President, and Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, for Vice President. So far as mere names are concerned, Chase and Walker might not be bad to put upon the political course by those who want their candidates to run well. Further than this, we say not."

—The Albany [illegible] following: "[illegible] a recent revival in one of our leading churches, a lady member of the congregation, after relating her experience, and detailing her manifold transgressions, earnestly implored her auditors to tell her if she had forgotten any sin. A gentleman arose and said: 'Sister ——, didn't you once say to me that you wished all Democrats were in h—l; and isn't that a sin?' The fair penitent was covered with confusion, but acknowledged her error, and declared that, though she had once uttered such a wish, she now deeply regretted the expression."

—The Arkadelphia (Ark.) Tribune announces the return of Judge Searle to his home, and adds: "When such scribbling lepers as represent the Ku-Klux Democracy of this place attempt to libel him, personally, and contempt his court, we shall ever be found in his support with the many others of his defenders, against these treasonable politicasters who are pandering to the tastes of their distempered associates."

—A personal controversy has arisen in Kentucky between Senator Thomas C. McCreery, on the one hand, and [illegible] Governor Stevenson, on the other. [illegible] complaint of Senator McCreery is that Governor Stevenson had stated that he had recommended General S. B. Burbridge for [illegible] under the Johnson administration. The Governor admits that from January to March he never doubted the truth of the report, and so expressed himself to those with whom he conversed on the subject, always giving, however, the basis of such an opinion. In March he heard that Mr. McCreery denied it, and he immediately avowed that his denial should be received as proof that the rumor was untrue. To this Mr. McCreery responds that the Governor, after the denial, in March, wrote to Washington, to Colonel James, urging him to investigate the charge, and, if possible, to substantiate it. He asks for the publication of the whole correspondence.

—The Neenah (Wis.) Times says: "Good progress is being made on the Milwaukee & Northern Railway. Assurances are given that a portion of the road will be built the coming season. This road is intended to tap the lower Fox at the foot of Lake Winnebago, and will afford our merchants and manufacturers a competing route to Milwaukee and Chicago. It will also afford an outlet by rail for Calumet County, and a portion of Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties."

WASHINGTON.

The Case of Georgia.

Sypher Counted Zero.

Convention of Tax-Reformers.

Schenck and Kelley.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The State of Georgia has been reduced to military government by the moderate men of Congress to prevent it falling into the hands of the Bullock gang for purposes of plunder. A remarkable session on Wednesday night provisionally disposed of the matter, and the galleries were thinly attended by Bullock's loafers, while he himself enjoyed the hospitality of the floor.

The probabilities are that the House will concur in the Senate's recommendations, and thus keep Georgia out of the Union indefinitely.

In point of fact, this is the best that can at present be done—relieve the State from Ku-Klux and Bullocks alike, and put the whole set under the severe but equitable government of the army. If we were only assured that the army folks holding occupation would refrain from politics, and not seek so to mould Georgia that they themselves should return to Congress, all would be "indifferent well."

MEN AND PARTISANS.

Many mild Republicans voted for this amended bill because it was the best they could get, while opposing the solid phalanx of the ravenous and unscrupulous party men, such as Chandler, Drake, Fenton, Howard, Nye, Morton, Sumner, Thayer, Yates, and the carpet-baggers. The only carpet-bagger who has behaved like a fearless, charitable man on this matter has been Warner, of Alabama, but Pool and Robertson, of the Carolinas, have also voted against said partisan measures, both of them being native and to the manor born in their respective commonwealths, though zealous Republicans. Warner has been a bright and shining exception of a gentleman who proposes to see a Republican form of government and a respected ballot-box preserved.

Mr. Pool made so good a speech that Carl Schurz paid him public thanks for his candor and instruction, and Schurz himself made a splendid address, directed at the hard consciences of Howard and Chandler, and at the dull, unfeeling, partisan mind of Morton. "Senators," said Schurz, "permit me to call your attention to the spectacle presented here; a spectacle very significant indeed. See here the statesmanship of the Senate of the United States in the leading-strings of some political schemers. I speak out frankly, for so it is. See how we are told that the condition of things in Georgia is bad, very bad; so very bad, indeed, as to render the continuation of that Legislature beyond its constitutional term absolutely necessary; but, mark me, not exactly bad enough to require military government. Do you not see how illogical, how preposterous, how ridiculous this proposition is? Do you not feel that it is an outrage to the dignity of your own understanding?"

Schurz further bowled a fire-ball into the dumb ten-pin minds of Drake, Thayer, and the rest, when he said:

"It is well known, and cannot be denied, that during the confusion of the reconstruction period men have risen in some of the rebel States into prominence and office utterly unfit for responsible position, and that things have been done under their leadership which would have brought disgrace and destruction upon any party in any State ever so free from rebel spirits and from Ku-Klux organizations. [illegible] I say this as an honest man; I say it as an earnest Republican. Our strength is in the confidence of the people, and we shall outrage that confidence [illegible] attempt to cover up [illegible] corruption with the shield of partisanship."

It would be well if such liberal and fearless sentiments could take root in the merely personal and partisan mind of a man like Morton, who has been the head and front of the Bullock ring during all this discussion, and who is rapidly descending in the Senate to the level of a mere time-server and party demagogue, supporting every pretension of his masters, however evil; holding no country to exist outside of his organization, and guided by no consistent policy or principles. He is at the head of the St. Domingo set; his attitude on finance and reconstruction has been crooked and pitiable from the first. He guesses at public sentiment, and wears the harness of the Executive like an old and patient wheel-horse.

BLOODY BONES ORATORY.

A good prayer for a reverent man to make is: "Let greatness never come near me!" There are few great men who do not give enchantment by means of distance. Morton and Curtin, used to be my special favorite War-Governors. Yates would have been as great, in my esteem, had I happened to fall in with any of his eulogists. All the three were, without doubt, cheerful and energetic people, heartily earnest in the war, and worthy to compare with George Clinton or Thomas Jefferson as ancient Lords Lieutenant of the Central Directory. But they were magnified, afar off, to gleam of fire and stature, and both Curtin and Morton at the first near view filled the outline of my imagination which I had made of them. Large, imposing, dramatic people, with strong talents of speech, pleasing and sometimes commanding address, and fair knowledge of men and society. The two like men can be different. Curtin [illegible] of Pennsylvania, and he of Indiana. Both look to be full of Celtic blood, and both are of strong animal natures, but Curtin is nearly a blonde, and Morton is swarthy as a Spaniard. Light intrigue, ready adaptability, an appearance of impetuous candor, and a good story, are Curtin's political weapons. A clever, generous, volatile, almost rollicking nature, and a taking, wholesome address recommend Curtin to his large constituency. He puts his darker, shrewder wont in the hands of his satellites, and presents upon the surface the guise of an incautious, open, generous fellow. But, like every true politician in the world, self lies in the man, like gravity in the butterfly. Ephemeral to all but himself, his heart forever goes back to his more earthy encasement, and the mind of the caterpillar soars on the gorgeous wings of popular manners.

Morton is no less selfish, although he wears a more sombre and solid exterior and has a look of ponderous stability. With tremendous executive talents, a clear head, facility of grasping sentiment and getting together forces, he is yet without large, enduring convictions, and can claim no higher laurel than the politician's. His purpose seems to be the preservation of the Republican party for personal ends, and his apparent equipoise is all the more marked when he has a little enemy to crush. Such men awaken no superstition in my mind. A man who comes recommended chiefly for vindictiveness excites little fear in the healthy mind; and, having looked at Morton a good while, I can see the grains of the clay where I used to conceive some particles of Godhood.

FREE TRADE CONVENTION.

A congress of tariff reformers, or, to speak more positively, free traders, has just been held in this city. It embraced men of youth, scholarship, and influence; some of them, yet cautious and mildly progressive upon this subject, like Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and David A. Wells; and others were men of more advanced position upon the subject of general emancipation of trade and the widest commercial philanthropy, like Mahlon H. Sands, Amasa Walker, Horace White, and Mr. Howe, the brother of Dr. Howe, of Boston. Two meetings were held privately, one of which consumed nearly the whole day of April 20; and in the evening a dinner was given at Walker's, which was remarkable for fine, expressive faces, earnest speeches, the most kindly and conciliatory spirit between those of rival politics, and a fixed decision on all sides to drive this question home to the people and break up the corrupt gangs who have turned Congress into a mere vote factory for special interests.

The names of some of the persons who sat at that pleasant board will indicate the strength and character of this movement.

At the head of the table was Mahlon H. Sands—young, black-eyed, black-haired, and enthusiastic as an apostle, who, while other young men of his age and wealth are drivers of fast horses or intriguers in politics, has devoted himself and his means to intellectual and practical reforms of this nature.

At the foot of the table sat Mr. Minturn, of New York, likewise a young man of reading, observation and earnestness. Mr. Marshall and one other young gentleman, companions of the above, but whose name has escaped me, filled other seats of honor.

The public councils were represented by Messrs. James Brooks, of New York; Burton C. Cook, of Illinois; John B. Hay, of Illinois; Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois; Joel F. Asper, of Missouri; Gustavus A. Finkelnburg, of Missouri; William B. Allison, of Iowa; M. C. Kerr, of Indiana; Horatio Burchard, of Illinois; S. S. Cox, of New York; ex-Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury, and David A. Wells.

It was in honor of Mr. Wells, indeed, that the banquet was given, and, therefore, one or two persons named took part in the affair, rather because of their admiration for the distinguished guest than because of their being yet absolutely committed to extreme views on commercial matters.

The press was represented by Mr. Grosvenor, of the Missouri *Democrat*; Governor Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*; Mr. Nordhoff, of the New York *Evening Post*; Horace White and the subscriber, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; Donn Piatt, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Mr. Godkin, editor of the New York *Nation*; Messrs. Charles Francis Adams and Henry B. Adams, literary contributors to the *North American Review*; and Mr. Moore, of the *World*.

There were also present George Walker, Superintendent of the Census; United States District Attorney Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, and several others of local prominence. The size of the room in some respects limited the number of guests.

The result of this conference was, in the highest degree, animating and encouraging, and its practical development will be a national convention of the friends of revenue tariff, to be held next fall, possibly at Chicago, or it may be, at Cleveland or Columbus. The Republicans and Democrats have agreed among themselves that this subject shall not be permitted to become a partisan issue, but shall be pressed on the consciences and patriotism of both parties. Fervid and earnest speeches were made, and Mr. Wells gave an interesting history of the processes and experiences by which he has changed his views on the subject of the tariff.

It was impossible to look around the table and not be impressed with the belief that a more honorable and intellectual set of men never gathered together in this country for a more unselfish purpose.

SCHENCK.

It seems now to be settled that General Schenck will be a candidate for re-election from the Dayton District, his rivals within the Republican organization being unable to agree upon another candidate. Meantime, Vallandigham has stepped off the track, and the Democrats propose to nominate Lewis Campbell, an independent candidate. Campbell has been a Republican until within a year, and the Democrats hope to [illegible] their whole strength for him, and also, to subtract many votes from the Republicans. [illegible] General Schenck is manifesting [illegible] at the unusually greed and selfishness of the manufacturers who besiege his committee [illegible] to his bed-room, and [illegible] up on the street, each raising the [illegible] of [illegible] sheet." [illegible] honest men [illegible] the committee [illegible] of Ways and Means. The [illegible] there clamoring for tariff [illegible] the story told by Senator Nye:

When Nye was Police Commissioner of New York, he was employed to prosecute a receiver of stolen goods, and the trial came off at Paterson, New Jersey. All the "fence" shopkeepers and pawnbrokers of Gotham repaired to Paterson and crowded the court-room, determined to rescue the prisoner, or buy up the Judge and jury. Nye argued the case all the afternoon, and, as it was growing dark and the candles were lighted, he looked down upon the hook-noses, the avaricious eyes, and the itching countenances of his auditors; then he burst into a description of the crucifixion. He described the trial of the Great Martyr.

Said he, "In that dark hour it was not his thirst, his wounds, his thorns, or his cross which oppressed him most. It was to look down and find himself surrounded with such a Christless set of faces as encompass this jury."

The application of this anecdote to the tariff gang is plain to be seen.

SYPHER COUNTED OUT.

The House of Representatives did a creditable thing last Wednesday in sending a person named J. Hale Sypher back into his record. This Sypher is a carpet-bagger of the worst description. He does not pretend to have received any votes. Nobody pretends to say that he would have been any credit to Congress, because he was mixed up in the sale of West Point cadetships, and is believed on all sides to have been as bad as Whittemore or Golladay. The decency of the House revolted against admitting such a person, and some of the strongest partisans supported Mr. Fitch's motion to dismiss Sypher to his original obscurity. Some of these men were Allison, Asper, Bingham, Burchard, Cook, Cullom, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Hale, Hays, Logan, Orth, Schenck, Schofield, and C. C. Washburn. No man ever came so near getting into Congress by the defects of legislation as Sypher. He stood with his hand raised, in the act of being sworn in—and he was trifling with an oath to administer it to Sypher—when Mr. Moore, of Illinois, a Republican, moved to reconsider the vote by which Sypher had just been accorded a seat. It is notorious that whenever Sypher was mentioned by either side, during this exciting debate, he was not called the gentleman from Louisiana, but the "person," or "party."

You will remember Sypher as the young man whose brother came from Philadelphia to Washington for no other purpose than to tell an agent named Brooks that his brother's honor could not be sold. Two hundred miles like a feudal herald bearing a defiance! It is charged here that our amiable friend Horace Greeley had no little influence in beating Mr. Sypher from his seat; for among his other pursuits, Mr. Sypher attempted, some time ago, to follow that of a sugar-planter, and he induced our old and credulous contemporary of the *Tribune* to give him a stake. This little stake, it seems, amounting to some thousands of dollars, was duly planted among the bayous, but it failed to come up, so that Mr. Greeley had to add to illustrious name of young Vanderbilt, Edgar A. Poe, and other creditors, that of J. H. Sypher. The philosopher is fond of vengeance; now he may say: "Vengeance is mine."

The sonorous name of Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, appeared discreditably in this transaction; for Mr. Rogers (Republican), of Arkansas, distinctly heard Mr. Kelley say that he should vote for Sypher, because it was another vote in favor of the pig iron tariff. Mr. Kelley, ingeniously, and amid roars of laughter from the House, endeavored to prove that Mr. Rogers was wrong, by getting Messrs. Orth and Moore to testify that they did not hear make this remark. Mr. Rogers, however, alleged that they were not present when the remark was made, and he adhered to his original statement. The people of the country can see from this what a corrupt thing the tariff is. Here is a member from the greatest manufacturing district in America, voting to admit a candidate of bad principles into a Congress to which he was not elected, for the sake of one vote for more tariff. Kelley has succeeded, by a good deal of preaching and thundering on this question, in impressing some feeble people with an idea of his sincerity. Those who know him better than his words, have never been so deluded. It is not only a false principle for which he works, but for an unscrupulous man behind it. Every high tariff chap fell into line and voted after Kelley for Sypher's admission. We shall hear no more of Sypher. He has retired into his family name, never again to make a figure in the world, although he tried hard for Number One.

MOUNT VERNON.

I went fishing, the other day, on the Mount Vernon estate, and encountering a Virginia gentleman, obtained the following new facts with regard to his great forefathers. He was a grim old gentleman, working in a field with a hoe. He seemed to be a real cavalier, reduced to manual labor by the loss of his constitutional property. I hesitated, and finally hallooed to him across the fence:

"Washington was a fine man in every sense, was he not?"

"Yes, sir, he was heavy on the *Americanus*, to be sure."

"I mean a good neighbor, a reliable and influential and public-spirited man."

"Oh! shure as your born! But heavy on the *Americanus*."

"I don't understand you. He was to your father and the other Virginians as great and good a man as to people further off, was he not? His work had endeared him to you?"

"As I said before," said the old Virginian, taking a bite of tobacco from a black plug, "He was a *sic semper*. He was truly heavy on the *Americanus*!"

GATH.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD JOB.

Passed by the Senate—Text of the Joint Resolution—Unlimited Issue of Bonds—Wholesale Grant of Public Lands.

Washington (April 21) Correspondence of the New York World.

The struggle was renewed in the Senate to-day over the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Casserley had the floor, and made a speech so damaging to the measure that the railroad lobby, fearing its effect upon the House of Representatives and the country if suffered to pass unnoticed, tried hard to get the floor for Mr. Stewart to reply. The Democrats were willing to give him a chance, but Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Morrill, wanting to get up their own bills, would not agree, and the voting began on the amendments. There were only two of any importance agreed to. One was offered by Mr. Scott, providing that lands remaining unsold after five years should be subject to the limit of two dollars and a half per acre, and that in case lands were sold under mortgage there should be due public notice. The second amendment was offered by Mr. Cameron, providing that the rails used on the road should be American iron or steel, to be made from American ores. This amendment was the only one that broke the Macedonian phalanx of the lobby. Up to this time they stood together like that, a band of brothers. On the final vote Messrs. Boreman, Willey, Harlan, Morton, Pratt, and Scott voted with the Democrats against the bill. All these had taken the alarm. The bill has been losing strength in the Senate with each day's discussion. The adoption of Mr. Cameron's amendment will not help this odious bill in the House of Representatives, which body will at least hesitate to commit itself too invidiously to the doctrine of protection. The following is the text of the joint resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be, and hereby is, authorized to issue its bonds to aid in the construction and equipment of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage on its property and rights of property of all kinds and descriptions, real, personal, and mixed, including its franchise as a corporation, and, as proof and notice of its legal execution and effective delivery, said mortgage shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and also to locate and construct, under the provisions and with the privileges, grants, and duties provided for in its act of incorporation, its main road to some point on Puget Sound, via the valley of the Columbia River, with the right to locate and construct its branch from some convenient point on its main trunk line across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound; and, in the event of there not being, in any State or Territory in which said main line or branch may be located at the time of the final location thereof the amount of lands per mile granted by Congress to said company within the limits prescribed by its charter, then said company shall be entitled, under directions of the Secretary of the Interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States, and designated by odd numbers, in such State or Territory, within ten miles on each side said road, beyond the limits prescribed in said charter, as will make up such deficiency on said main line or branch, except mineral and other lands, as excepted in the charter of said company of 1864, to the amount of the lands that have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, subsequent to the passage of the act of July 2, 1864; and that twenty-five miles of said main line between its western terminus and the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, shall be completed by the first day of January, 1872, and forty miles of the remaining portion thereof each year thereafter until the whole shall be completed between said points; provided that all lands hereby granted to said company, which shall not be sold or disposed of, or remain subject to the mortgage by this act authorized, at the expiration of five years after the completion of the entire road, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price to be paid to said company not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and if the mortgage hereby authorized shall at any time be enforced by foreclosure or other legal proceedings, [illegible] the government lands hereby granted, or any of them, be sold by the trustees to whom such mortgage may be executed, either at its maturity or for any failure or default of said company under the terms thereof, such lands shall be sold at public sale, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, after not less than sixty days' previous notice, in single sections or subdivisions thereof to the highest and best bidder: *Provided, further*, That in the construction of the said railroad American iron or steel only shall be used, the same to be manufactured from American ore exclusively.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That Congress may at any time alter or amend this joint resolution, having due regard to the rights of said company and any other parties.

A Terrible Disaster Bravely Averted.

Port Jervis (April 19) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Erie Railway has just escaped a disaster that in all probability would have exceeded any that has ever occurred on that road, and through the presence of mind of a woman and the heroic conduct of her two small children.

Near Carr's Rock, in that wild gorge of the Delaware Division so well known in connection with a recent horrible calamity, is perched a small shanty, occupied by this woman, a widow named Farvin, and her two boys, aged respectively 5 and 14 years.

Yesterday forenoon, shortly after the watchman had passed this precipice, returning from the western end of his beat, a huge rock, loosened probably by the recent storm, plunged down from the height above, striking in the centre of the track-bed, where it lodged, breaking the rails and badly damaging the track. The crash was heard by this woman, who ran to the track and discovered the situation. It immediately flashed across her mind that the Cincinnati express, coming east, was at that moment due. Her two children were near by. She called them at once, and hurriedly told them what to do. With all their might they ran to meet this train, the roar of which was already heard as it tore along through those narrow windings. Engineer Day, on the alert for danger, saw those little heroes, one of them violently waving a yellow handkerchief, and both of them making wild gestures. The engine was immediately reversed, but ere the train could be stopped the engine was within a few feet of the rock! This much accomplished, and back sped the boys down the track, as the [illegible] might be approaching in the opposite direction. They soon overtook the watchman and related what had occurred. [illegible] they [illegible] train [illegible] where the Chic[illegible] both shivering [illegible] with fear.

[illegible] passengers on the train became [illegible] of the situation [illegible] they were so [illegible] saved [illegible] the very jaws of death, [illegible] gratitude toward the little heroes [illegible] was immediately [illegible] presented to them, and Superintendent Redington, of the Delaware Division, who arrived on the ground in a short time with a gang of wreckers, also gave the boys a substantial reward.

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY.

A Mother Kills Her Four Children, and Attempts to Kill Her Mother.

From the Baltimore American, April 22.

In the eastern portion of the city, about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, there was committed a murder which, when the facts connected therewith were made known, shocked the entire community. The murder is alleged to have been perpetrated by a mother, Mrs. Catharine Marsh, aged 27 years, the victims being her four children—James, aged 8 years; Willie, between 6 and 7 years; Mary Jane, between 4 and 5 years; and George, a little over 2 years. The grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Dwyer, 52 years old, was also cut and seriously wounded. The scene of the quadruple murder was No. 20 North Central avenue, or Canal street, east side, four doors south of Jefferson. The facts of the terrible affair, as gathered from the various witnesses, are as follows:

The mother, Mrs. Marsh, having previously borrowed a butcher knife from Mr. Bell, a grocer or provision dealer, on Eden street, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon left her house and proceeded to Male Primary School No. 13, on Jefferson street, between Caroline and Spring streets, where her eldest son, James, was a pupil. She spoke to the Principal, Miss Alice Day, and asked that her son might be permitted to leave the school with her, as she wanted him to carry some groceries or other articles. She had once before taken her son away before the regular time of dismissal of the school, and on yesterday Miss Day made an objection, but she remarked that it would be the last time that she would make the request.

Immediately on descending with her son to the yard she took him to a shed or outhouse in it, and, before he had any intimation of her purpose, drew out the knife, and with it cut his throat from ear to ear, severing completely the carotid artery and causing apparently instant death. When found he was lying with a pool of blood, that had issued from the ghastly wound, aside his body, his hand grasping two school books.

Another lad who was in the yard at the time was attacked by her. He was struck on the face with the handle of the knife, but succeeded in making his escape over the fence. The murdered boy evidently struggled hard for his life, as the torn and disordered condition of his clothing showed—but in vain.

After accomplishing this murder she returned to her residence, and, entering the basement, cut the throats of the three other children in the same manner as she did the eldest.

She then attacked her mother, Mrs. Dwyer, cutting her on both hands, as she sought to defend herself, and, on Mrs. Dwyer dropping her arms, she cut the aged lady's throat, the smaller arteries being gashed, but, fortunately, the cartoid artery was not. The gash caused by the knife extended nearly from one ear to the other, the interior part of the throat being exposed.

Mrs. Marsh, deeming her work completed, passed out to the yard and thence to the rear alley, where, soon after, she was arrested by Sergeant Heard of the Eastern District, who succeeded in wresting from her the bloody knife. He conducted her to the Eastern Police Station, where she remained last night.

Mrs. Adi Edgell, who occupies the upper portion of the dwelling, a two-story one, but a short time previous to the dreadful affair left the house to go to a store in the neighborhood. At the time of her leaving, Mrs. Marsh was on her way back to the school house. She (Mrs. Edgell) was scarcely ten minutes absent, and on entering the basement door she found a large crowd of persons, who had quickly gathered.

The grandmother, enfeebled by her wounds, had reached to the basement door, or front area, when Mrs. Edgell entered. The bodies of the three children were found lying where they had met their death—the youngest in the passage of the basement, the girl in the front or wood cellar, and Willie, the next oldest boy, lying in the rear area, one foot twisted or caught by the rope of a swing (on which he had been playing at the time), and his body extending down the steps, with the head to the door.

The Coroner, Dr. Carr, was notified, and on proceeding to the house empanneled a jury of twelve citizens, before whom the statements of a number of witnesses were given.

The body of the eldest child had previously been brought from the school house, and was placed under a cover in the back parlor. Their eyes were still open, and their bodies covered with the blood that issued from the ghastly wounds inflicted by a mother. The spectacle was one that has never been paralleled in this city, and was such as to excite the deepest feelings of the heart.

After the reception of the testimony, the jury rendered a verdict that they came to their death by being cut with a knife in the hands of their mother, Mrs. Catharine Marsh. She was, by the Coroner, committed last evening to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The mother, on being taken to the Police Station, was seemingly unconscious of the dreadful crime she had committed—of the murder of her own offspring. An hour or two after she recovered somewhat, and [illegible] portion of the night was greatly [illegible] and cries, [illegible] her deep sorrow, [illegible] calm, and gave [illegible] At other times she [illegible] asked her. She [illegible] lucid answers [illegible] years old; was born in county [illegible] Ireland, and came to this country very young. She was married about nine or ten years ago, to her husband, William Marsh, a barber, who had previously been in the employ of Cornelius Green. Her husband, twelve or eighteen months ago, left her and went to Chicago. She laid the blame of the separation from her husband on a party who visited the station last evening, saying that he was the cause of it. It was observed at her dwelling for some time past she had been in a gloomy state of mind, and was very much depressed in spirits.

Mrs. Marsh, during last night, wept bitterly at intervals, and for a moment would appear to realize that something dreadful had befallen her, but at no time did she seem to know that she had actually slaughtered her innocent babes. This morning she was a raving maniac, and a constant watch is being kept upon her lest she should do herself an injury. She speaks in an incoherent manner, rambling from subject to subject, and all totally foreign to the one which has almost paralyzed the senses of her family.

Mrs. Nellie Dwyer, the mother of Mrs. Marsh, was alive at noon to-day, and strong enough to converse, but her physicians have ordered that she should be kept as quiet as possible, and that no person hold conversation with her. She stated this morning that when Mrs. Marsh cut the throat of William, as he was upon the swing, she rushed into the kitchen where the youngest child was, and the grandmother, divining her motives, picked up the child, but the maddened mother with her left hand seized it by the hair of its head, and, with a powerful clutch, tore it from its grandmother's embrace. Having the child in her possession, the maniac instantly drew the terrible knife across its innocent throat, and in an instant it lay upon the floor weltering in its blood.

Thousands of persons this morning repaired to the house where the deed of blood was committed, and so great was the desire of the multitude to gain admission into the dwelling that a strong police force had to be stationed at the front and back doors in order to keep the excited crowd from overrunning the premises. The persons who applied for admission were principally females, and hundreds of them occupied positions in front and in the rear of the premises for five hours, in the hope that they would in the end be admitted.

On Thursday night the bodies of the murdered children were neatly prepared for sepulture, and this morning they were laid side by side in the parlor, and their appearance, as they lay side by side, was a sight at which no heart, no matter how callous it might have been to pity, could fail to express pulsations of sorrow. The youngest child was placed on the right and the eldest on the left. Each body was dressed in white, and in the hands of the little innocents were placed white flowers, offerings from mothers in the neighborhood, and had it not been for the unmistakable death signs imprinted upon the flesh of the children, the spectator would have almost been compelled to admit that they were quietly sleeping, instead of being hushed in the sleep of death.

From the Baltimore American, April 23.

The condition of the unfortunate woman last night was in no wise improved, her ravings at times being very violent. Everything that could be used by her in inflicting wounds upon herself has been removed from her room, and Warden Myers, of the jail, is doing all that he can to render her incarceration as comfortable as possible. She is receiving the kindest medical attendance from the physician to the jail, and no effort will be spared that will tend to comfort her, either mentally or bodily.

When it became known along the corridors of the jail yesterday what were the reasons for the committal of Mrs. Marsh, men who had been used to gazing upon all species of crime, not excepting murder, collected in groups, and eagerly discussed the great tragedy that had been enacted. The fact that a mother had killed her children appeared to stagger the men, and they could scarcely realize that such a crime could have been perpetrated. One of the prisoners who had passed through the late war actually shuddered when an account of the tragedy was read to him, and when the narrator had ceased reading the man who had been listening exclaimed: "I have seen bodies mangled by shot and shell, torn, hacked, and hewn by sabre and bayonet, and not been affected; but not for one thousand dollars could I be induced to look upon those little children with their throats cut."

Mrs. Marsh was born in Kerry, Ireland, is 27 years of age, and a daughter of Mr. Michael Dwyer, a blacksmith by profession, and a man of high social qualities, and greatly respected by his friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Marsh was married to Wm. Marsh about nine years ago, and for a while resided on Pratt street, adjoining the William Tell House, her husband following the occupation of barber. They lived happily together until about one year ago, when the husband quitted the city, promising to send for her and the children as soon as he could obtain employment. Time passed and nothing was heard of him. The wife supposed him dead, and mourned as only a wife can mourn, until at last her mind became affected, although she exhibited no symptoms that would cause her relatives to regard her as being insane. During the past six months she clung to the hope that her husband might be still living, and she made every inquiry possible of Chief Detective Crone, who, to aid her in her efforts, forwarded copies of her husband's likeness to the police authorities of other cities. These efforts proving unavailing, the poor woman became discouraged, but never flagged in her affection for her children. She was exceedingly attentive to them, always keeping them in a neat and cleanly condition. So much so, in fact, that their cheerful and bright appearance was noticed by and spoken of among her neighbors.

Of late Mrs. Marsh fancied that her children were being insulted and cruelly dealt with by other children, and that persons would taunt them with having been deserted by their father. This appeared to disturb her greatly, and in order that her [illegible] should exhibit to the world [illegible] they were properly cared for, she redoubled her attentions in the matter of keeping them clad in clean and becoming garments.

During a short lucid interval yesterday afternoon the wretched mother spoke of having been taunted by her sister relative to removing the children to their father, and "why don't you get some?" This last remark appeared to sting her to the soul, as she on a former occasion expressed the wish that her children were dead and out of the way of the world; that if she should die her children would be kicked and cuffed about the world like so many thousands are who have neither father nor mother to watch their footsteps and guide them in the way of virtue and respectability, and she thought if she were dying and leaving behind her children, the true solution for the horrible deed that has been committed. It [illegible] her mind day and night, and none but a mother can tell with what anguish she kissed her boy and bade him hurry home after school was out, and how she watched the little two-year old girl as she lay by her side at night, considering what kind of a life was in store for her, and if she would ever be left in the sad condition that her mother was.

Her anguish became fired with an unquenchable flame, reason became dethroned, and in an awful moment she conceived the idea that she would send her children to Heaven, and not permit them to battle with the temptations of this world.

The funeral of the children took place yesterday afternoon from the dwelling of their grandparents. The coffins, containing their bodies, were placed in two hearses, and at about 5½ o'clock the funeral cortege, consisting of the hearses and a number of hacks, in which were the family and friends, proceeded to St. John's Church, corner of Eager and Valley streets. On the sidewalks and on the streets through which the funeral train passed a large number of persons had gathered, many of them following from the dwelling, on Central avenue, to the church, in front of which they crowded, so that it was almost impossible for a person to pass. The coffins were removed from the hearses and carried into the church, which in a few minutes was completely filled. The service in the church was short, and was conducted by Father McDevitt, who made but few remarks. After the service the coffins were placed again in the hearses, and the funeral train proceeded to St. Patrick's burial-ground, out on the Philadelphia road, where the interment took place.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Burning at Sea of the Ship Thomas Freeman—Tempests and Thunderbolts—A Night of Horrors—The Crew and Officers, with the Captain's Wife and Daughter, Rescued from a Terrible Fate.

From the New York Herald, April 23.

It was the fate of the ship Thomas Freeman, a noble craft, built in Bath, Me., but sailing from the port of New Orleans, bound to Cronstadt, Russia, to be burned to the water's edge in mid-ocean, on the 18th inst., being struck by lightning, which perforated her sides as if it were constructed of tissue paper. The horrors of a night on board a burning ship hundreds of miles from shore, with a hurricane blowing, and naught else but the ship's boats to save a crew of twenty-three, including a wife and daughter, may be told feebly in words, but the anguish and misery of their souls will never be known. Fortunately, by the kind hand of Providence, as they were committing their lives to the tiny crafts of their vessel, not fully provisioned, they were saved by the brig Omega, bound from a port in Cuba to New York.

The Thomas Freeman, laden with 3,900 bales of cotton, left New Orleans bound to Cronstadt, Russia, on the 5th of April. Captain Charles Owen of Bath, Me., was in command, having his wife and daughter on board; his son, Charles W. Owen, first officer; James Annen, second officer, and Mr. Perkins, third officer, together with seventeen seamen, making in all twenty-three persons. The voyage promised to be a delightful one. On the 6th inst. anchor was cast at the Southwest Pass, and, waiting for favorable weather, remained there until the 9th inst., when, with joyous songs, anchor was weighed and all sail bent towards the port of their destination. Light winds and variable but pleasant weather, ensued until the 18th inst., all on board meanwhile working contentedly and anticipating a happy termination of the cruise.

Monday, the 18th inst., when in latitude 37 north, longitude 70 west, the wind came out strong from the south-southeast, and the weather was very squally. At 3 o'clock p. m., all hands were called to furl topgallant sails and double reef the topsails, which was done speedily. Fifteen minutes afterward it became terribly dark and threatening in the west; most of the lower sails were then furled. Half an hour later the wind changed suddenly to the west-northwest, and it blew a perfect hurricane, yet under close sail the vessel was kept before it and plunged madly through the heavy seas, the high-rolling waves making clear breaches over her decks and sweeping every portable thing away.

Steering by the wind, as the compass gave no directions whatever, but constantly whirling around, and the officers expecting every minute to be engulfed, another terror came upon them. Thunderbolts tore the blackened sky, and sheet-lightning ever and anon made the rigging ablaze. It was early in the afternoon, but the darkness was equal to night. Flash after flash came and disappeared until, when hoping that their craft might be spared this last infliction, a brighter flash than all rent wide the heavens, and in an instant all on board were knocked senseless. It was a critical moment. Rising from a stunned condition, the officers, yet half crazed, looked about, and found to their joy that the masts were all standing and the ship, by appearance, was safe. Oh! what poor [illegible] soon as the crew [illegible] faculties were [illegible] enough, then the terrible conviction [illegible] the ship was full of smoke—that the ship was on fire! From fore and aft came the smoke, and blanched cheeks knew that the danger of the heavy seas, which washed the decks from stem to stern, was naught to the foe beneath them—fire. It was now life or death—an earnest struggle to conquer in the face of overwhelming disadvantages.

Captain Owen left his wife and daughter in the cabin when his services were first required upon deck, and, until the ship was found to be on fire, had no fears that his vessel would be wrecked, because he knew the staunch craft. Yet when the smoke came oozing thinly and quietly from beneath the seams, and his worst fears were fully realized, he ordered the ship to head north-northwest, to reach if possible further to the northward. At 9 p. m. it was moderate and clear, and in the lull an examination was made; but then no perforation of the ship by the lightning could be found, although subsequently it was discovered that the "thunderbolt" had gone through the port side and made a hole fully two feet square. The pumps were sounded, but no water was found at that time. All hatches and openings were battened down to keep out the air and all sail made to reach the land.

At 10 p. m. the wind again shrieked from the north-northwest, and the hope of the few sails impelling the burning ship toward land was gone. They must be furled, and were. In a little while thereafter the upper deck began to heat, and the lead in the scuppers to melt. Two hours more and the demoniac flames hissed and sent their forked tongues from every part of the vessel. Miss Owen, a young lady of 19, stood the ordeal nobly, while the crew listened respectfully to the orders from their superiors. Smoke all around! Blinding, suffocating, with a tempest raging, and the seas now and then breaking over an ill-fated vessel! One o'clock a. m., finding that no means could be used to save the ship, all hands were called to get ready the boats.

This was speedily done and all provisioned. Courageously all preparations were made to leave the ship, and at 2 o'clock a. m., with the frightful expectation of the fire burning through the deck or being swamped by the turbulent sea, a few articles of dress and provisions for the ladies were secured, and a little hard tack for the men. Daylight was earnestly looked for, and it came at last with increased seas. At 8 a. m., 19th inst., the wind abated, and as the deck still held firmly against the fire the boats yet remained alongside, hoping against hope for some favorable change.

As with heavy hearts the word was about to be given to "shove off" into the bitter sea and trust to a merciful God for protection and safety, Captain Owen discovered a sail to the southwest of his craft steering northward, and immediately jumped on deck again at the peril of his life and set his ensigns, union down, at the peak, and also at the main-masthead. At half-past 10 a. m., deliverance was at hand, as the vessel in sight, seeing the signals of distress, bore down to the burning craft and saved them. The vessel proved to be the brig Omega, from Cienfuegos, Captain Kerr, and yesterday evening arrived in this port, her destination, with the crew and officers, all well, of the ill-fated ship.

One hour after their rescue the fire, smouldering so long in its vengeance, burst through the deck on the port side abaft the main rigging, and in the twinkling of an eye the ship, fore and aft, was in flames. The fire crept up the rigging, and edged its way along the masts stealthily and deathly. Thirty-nine hundred bales of cotton in full blaze, sent their wicked darts of fire upward and around. First fell the mizzenmast, then came the fore and mainmast, and then the hull was a sheet of flame, and at 4 p. m. of the 19th inst., latitude 35 21, longitude 74 64, the Omega, with their rescued crew, sailed away, yet not without a regretful look for the loss of one of the best ships afloat. Captain James Laird, of the steamship Dacian, of the Anchor Line, hence from the Mediterranean, and consigned to Messrs. Henderson Brothers, reports that on the 30th, the day after the rescue, in latitude 37 27 north and longitude 70 15 west, 240 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, he fell in with a burning wreck. He ran down to her and went around her in small boats, but after remaining two hours—this being at half-past 9 p. m.—and not discovering any one on the wreck, steamed away. It must have been the last of the ship Thomas Freeman.

The ship Thomas Freeman was built in Bath, Me., in 1860. She was of oak, and fastened with copper and iron. Her length on deck was 187 feet, 37 feet breadth of beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and, when loaded, was of 21 feet draught of water. Her tonnage was [illegible], and she was owned by Messrs. [illegible] Moses & Sons, [illegible] Bath. It is understood that the vessel is insured in New York and Boston, and the cargo, which belonged to one person, [illegible] New Orleans, Liverpool, and London.

Schenck and Oakes Ames.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A story is told of the [illegible] worthies that probably illustrates this problem better than anything else. Gen. Schenck's business is equalizing protection [illegible] Schenck's idea of protected lists as much Western produce as the [illegible] This would be very well [illegible] find some process thereby to [illegible] he could only [illegible] of our great staples, as [illegible] the price [illegible] bacon, beef, &c. But [illegible] corn, not, he goes so far so [illegible] can [illegible] that direction, and is fierce on flax, hemp [illegible] as for jute—he is tremendous on jute, and getting up his bill and aggravating the [illegible] prohibitionists as much as we free traders [illegible] for they pronounce him so ignorant as not to know that real practical protection means cheap labor and cheap material. I say while getting up his bill, he called upon the Hon. Oakes Ames to help him put up the duty on jute. Ames positively declined.

Oakes Ames is one of the members of Congress who [illegible] money directly into his own pockets, [illegible] the head of one of the heaviest iron manufactories in the United States. He makes shovels, and while he votes with the other hungry hounds for a heavy duty on the manufactured shovel, he keeps down the duty on the raw material, which raw material is scrap iron.

"I want you to help me on jute," cried Schenck.

"Now look here, Schenck," responded Ames, "don't you see that if [illegible] go on protecting everything, you destroy protection?"

"No, I don't," responded S.

"Well, you just do. We must have cheap material and cheap labor, and if we don't get them we have no protection. Now you [illegible] up material on us, and you put up labor by adding to the cost of living, don't you see?"

"I see," responded the Chairman of Ways and Means, "that in your selfish greed, protection is a good thing so long as you make money by it, and not so good when any one else has a chance."

"But that is not protection; we want to protect the manufacturer," roared Ames. "There is no sense in attempting to protect material. It is skilled labor that has to be built up. Now, how could I make the Great American Shovel at a profit if scrap iron were put up on me?"

"You will not help me on jute!" asked Schenck.

"No, I won't, because—"

"You will not?"

"No, I won't."

"Then I'll be d—d if I don't go for a duty on scrap iron!"

"Schenck, you're not serious?"

"Never more so, Oaky, in my life. I am going to stick you on scrap iron; so look out for the Great American Shovel!"

And sure enough the new bill puts up scrap iron, and the Honorable Ames is standing on his head, which, by the way, is about as natural and safe a position as old Shovels could assume.

BURNED AT SEA.

The Fate of the Cleopatra—She is Seen in Flames Off the Maryland Coast—Conjectured Safety of Passengers and Crew.

From the New York World, April 23.

The missing steamer Cleopatra, of the New York and Mexican Steamship Line, is now supposed to have been destroyed by fire and more than 200 miles from Sandy Hook. The Cleopatra is the mate of the steamer City of Merida, and plied between New York, Havana, Sisal, and Vera Cruz. She sailed from Havana on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 p. m., on her homeward trip, and was due at this port on Monday or Tuesday last. The only positive information concerning the missing steamer since she left Havana was brought in by the steamer Juniata, which runs to Philadelphia from Havana. That vessel sailed from Havana a few hours after the Cleopatra, but on the following day, Thursday, she passed the Cleopatra, which appeared to be in distress, and going slowly, with some of her sails set. The stewardess of the Juniata was formerly on the Cleopatra, and she knew the vessel on passing her by a white band on her smoke-stack. The Juniata reached Philadelphia several days ago, and as it happened that this stewardess was desirous of regaining her old position on the Cleopatra, she came immediately to New York, and the first tidings of the missing vessel were given by her in the office of the company, No. 31 Broadway. Yesterday the information given by the stewardess was confirmed by a telegram from one of the Juniata's crew, received at the office of Murray, Ferris & Co., in South street, who are the owners of the Cleopatra. This was all that had been heard of the steamer until the British steamer Dacian, Captain Laird, from Leghorn and Gibraltar, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Captain Laird at once reported that, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 9 p. m., latitude 37.07 and longitude 79.15, he saw a vessel on fire, and burned to the water's edge; that he lowered a boat and pulled to her, but could not learn what she was, but supposed she was a steamer. This was about 240 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, nearly off Cape Charles, and in the Gulf Stream. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Anderson & Sons, owners of the line of steamships, despatched a messenger to Captain Laird's steamer for the purpose of ascertaining some more definite information concerning the vessel seen on fire. The information thus derived almost fully confirmed the fears of the owners that the Cleopatra had gone down, although they do not think that any lives have been lost. Captain Laird stated that upon discovering the burning vessel, he lowered a small boat and proceeded toward her to see if there were any persons floating near the wreck. He found the vessel a perfect mass of flames, and he was not able to approach near enough to ascertain her name. He said the fire had nearly reached the water's edge, and the vessel would last but a short time. One of her masts was still standing. She had a "Mystic bow," which was pictured by Captain Laird on a piece of paper, the messenger not comprehending what kind of a bow he meant. This description was afterward compared with a picture of the Cleopatra in the office of the owners, and was found to be quite an accurate profile of the Cleopatra's bow and stern. The "Mystic bow" is a term applied to vessels built at Mystic, Conn., all, or nearly all, of which have peculiar shaped bows.

Captain Laird said the vessel was not a side-wheeler, as he had been reported to say, but a propeller, like the steamers belonging to the New York and Mexican line. He would not say positively that the vessel was a steamer, but supposed it must have been. After lying off from the burning wreck for some time he returned to his ship, seeing nothing that he could save, and proceeded to this port. The weather at this time was [illegible] thought the crew [illegible] to the boats, and [illegible] a steamer had [illegible] or reach some place [illegible] that on the same day, at [illegible] latitude 38.56, and longitude [illegible] a bark showing a red flag with a white letter T steering southeast. This fact helped to strengthen the hope that the passengers and crew had been picked up.

The Cleopatra had been seven days out when this burning wreck was discovered by the Dacian, and she was then overdue at New York. Considering that the Cleopatra was seen making slow headway soon after leaving the Havana port, the owners think that, providing the burnt vessel was the Cleopatra, she was first disabled, then, taking fire after about five or six days, was abandoned by the passengers and crew, and then drifted to the eastward to the position where she was discovered. The steamer had drifted so far [illegible] that steamers always take that she must have been abandoned a day or two at least before she was seen. The Cleopatra carried five boats, and it is thought that there can be but little doubt as to the passengers and crew getting off and being saved, as there is but little danger at this season, and the weather for the past few days has been fine. On Monday and Tuesday, however, which is about the time the vessel must have been first abandoned, the weather in this city was quite squally.

No despatches have as yet been sent from Havana giving the number of passengers that were in the Cleopatra, and the value of her cargo. The owners think she could not have had more than fifteen or twenty passengers on board, as at this season of the year the tide of travel is small.

The officers of the Cleopatra are as follows: S. F. Phillips, Captain; James Brown, First Officer; William Steven, Second Officer; J. Fulton, Engineer; E. McDonald, First Assistant; D. Holland, Second Assistant; J. S. Burrill, Purser; D. McCleary, Steward.

The crew consisted of thirty-four men, making in all, passengers, officers, and men, about sixty souls.

The cargo is supposed to have consisted of hides, hemp, cochineal, &c., and valued at the lowest calculation at about $150,000.

The Cleopatra should have left New York to-day, on her return trip South. Many persons called at the office of the owners yesterday, in the hope of hearing some tidings from the missing vessel. They were given very little encouragement as to the safety of the vessel, but were assured that the passengers and crew would most probably turn up safe very soon.

Suffrage in Illinois.

From the Chicago Legal News, April 23.

The majority of the members of the Constitutional Convention, with the intention of defeating the proposition, and for the purpose of securing votes for the adoption of the proposed constitution, have reconsidered their former action upon the woman suffrage question, and decided to submit that question to a vote of the people in a separate article. In order to determine whether this change in [illegible] section of the convention had been brought about by the real friends of the woman suffrage movement, we examined the body of the proposed constitution so far as the same had been adopted and found the following:

"SEC. 1. No person shall be elected or appointed to any civil office, position, or place of trust, profit, or emolument, in this State, who is not an elector of this State."

Should this be adopted and the question of woman suffrage be voted down, then no woman can be elected or appointed to any civil office, public position, or place of trust, profit, or emolument in this State, and it would effectually tie the hands of the Legislature that they would not have the power to pass a law allowing women to be Notaries Public, School Directors, or deputy clerks. Suppose next winter the Legislature should [illegible] (as the Legislatures of several States have done), two poor, but able and talented widows of deceased soldiers, enrolling and engrossing clerks, it would be unconstitutional. Could a woman under this section be an executor, administrator, guardian, trustee or school teacher? It is not only a blow aimed at the rights of women, but at the rights of our foreign-born population. Under it no foreigner can be elected or appointed to any position of trust until he has been in this country five years; he cannot be a deputy clerk, a Constable, a Deputy Sheriff, a policeman, a bridge-tender, or a School Director, and we question whether he can be an attorney-at-law, a school teacher, an executor, or a guardian. There is no more obnoxious provision in our present constitution.

Bogus Despatches—Putting Gold Up.

Washington (April 21) Despatch to the New York World.

This morning the city was thrown into considerable of a ferment by a rumor to the effect that a despatch had been received at the State Department from Minister Sickles saying that war with Spain was inevitable. Inquiry at the different departments, however, showed the report to be without foundation, and that it was gotten up by the gold operators for speculative purposes. About noon Admiral Porter received despatches from the commandants of the Charlestown and New York Navy Yards asking him if certain telegrams purporting to come from him and received at those yards were genuine. That received by Commodore Steadman, of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, read as follows:

"*Jacob D. Glidden, care Navy Yard*: Trouble with Spain inevitable. Every available vessel to be put in commission immediately. Buy gold freely. We will go up with rush soon as this is made public. May get out to-day. Act fast. [illegible] Ames, President Howard National Bank. [illegible] PORTER."

Commodore Steadman accompanied the copy of this despatch with the remark, "No such person as Glidden here. Opened and read as suggested by telegraph operator." [illegible] at the same time telegraphed to Admiral Porter: "[illegible] just received two telegrams, [illegible] to Hatteras and Henderson, [illegible] by you. What does it mean?"

To both of these despatches Admiral Porter replied that no such thing was [illegible] up in the interest of the gold [illegible] The President also characterized the [illegible] hoax, and this afternoon desired [illegible] correspondent to deny [illegible] his authority.

M. Vivien de Saint Martin, [illegible] graphical Almanac for 1869 [illegible] number of yellow people in [illegible] 504,000,000; whites, 380,000,000; [illegible] 150,000,000; Malays, 35,000,000; Americans, 12,000,000; other [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Debate in the House.

The Ways and Means Figures in [illegible] Sections [illegible]

The Senate [illegible] Report Against [illegible] in the Whiskey [illegible]

Probable Action [illegible] Committee [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAW [illegible]

Cases in Bankruptcy [illegible]

Telegraph Company [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Debate in the House

The Ways and Means Figures in the Tariff Revisions Further Re

The Senate Report Against the Pacific R. R. in the W

Probable Action of the Senate Committee

Telegraph Company in Trouble.

THE LAW COURTS.

Cases in Bankruptcy—A Correction.

THE BIG HORN EXPEDITION.

Action of the Board of Trade.

REAL ESTATE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

A MURDERER'S MISTAKE

His Own Wife's Throat Cut Instead of a Lodger's—Details of a Sensation.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Movement for Independence—Speech to the British Government.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James,

Dr. Townsend,

Private Consultations.

Private Medicines.

Wedlock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

REVALENTA FOOD.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Caution—Audacious Counterfeit!

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Match Game of French Caroms Between John W. Coon and Frank Parker.

One of the Most Brilliant and Exciting Contests on Record.

Coon Victorious by One Point.

Base Ball—Aquatic.

BILLIARDS.

COON VS. PARKER.

The second of the series of match games between Frank Parker and John W. Coon took place last evening, in Crosby's Music Hall. The contest was for a stake of ... and the game 500 points up, three ball caroms. The attendance was large, and unusually respectable. Although the excitement during the play was at times intense, there was no appearance of that spirit of rowdyism which is too often displayed at important matches. Both players received cheering support from enthusiastic friends, but the rivalry was conducted in a pleasant spirit.

...

AQUATIC.

COWES, April 25.—The yachts Sappho and Cambria are constantly under sail, and subjected to the severest tests under every circumstance of wind and weather, preparatory to the first of series of three races, to take place in the British Channel. Douglass and Ashbury have agreed to leave the entire management of the races to impeachable yachting authorities, whose decision shall be conclusive. As far as at present arranged, the basis requires a six to eight knot breeze to start, the course to be fifty miles to the windward from some point in mid-channel, off the ... of the Isle of Wight.

AMUSEMENTS.

The long-promised ... drama in the production of the legitimate play, "Henry IV" of Shakespeare's historical ... the Opera House took place last evening ...

...

Hotel Personals.

...

Board of Police.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday, President Brown in the chair. ...

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for April 25, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street ...

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Using Old Postage Stamps.

Andrew Bengley and Lizzie Johnson were charged, before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with using cancelled postage stamps. ...

Illicit Peddling.

Yesterday afternoon, Williams, Wiggins & Bro. were before United States Commissioner Hoyne, charged with peddling liquor to sundry retail dealers without paying the special tax. ...

The Government Detective Case.

Charles E. Anchis, the government detective, was arraigned for a further hearing before Justice Winship, yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of assaulting Thomas D. Reilly with a deadly weapon ...

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

... VINDICATOR.

CHICAGO, April 25, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

The residence of Charles Schumacker, No. 231 Blue Island avenue, was entered by burglars ...

...

The Fenian Farce.

From the Hamilton (Canada) Times, April 21.

The *Leader's* correspondent at Ottawa declares, whether on authority or not we cannot say, that "instructions have been issued by the Military Department to withdraw the volunteers from the front, no trouble apprehended there." ...

Liquors at Auction.

The entire stock of imported and domestic liquors belonging to Peter Macfarlane, at 44 and 46 LaSalle street, will be sold at auction by J. B. Chambers & Co., this morning at 10 o'clock. ...

Songs for the New Life.

The new hymn and tune book published by Root & Cady, and known as "Songs for the New Life," has been adopted by the Oakland Congregational Church.

Spring Sales.

The furniture in the elegant marble front dwelling, No. 678 Michigan avenue, will be sold at auction by Butters to-morrow morning. ...

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pimples on the Face.—For Comedones, black-worms or grubs, pimply eruptions, and blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. ... Sold by all druggists.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. ... Sold by all druggists.

Phelan's Latest Improved Combination cushions are applied to the billiard tables in the American House, Boston. ...

Chapped Hands and Faces Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. ... at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

...

DIED.

...

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Proprietor and Manager

Still Successful!

The Potent Voice of the Public Speaks Approval in Thunders of Applause!

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ARTISTE,

LUCILLE WESTERN.

OLIVER TWIST.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SHAKSPEARE.

KING HENRY IV.

KING HENRY IV. AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES OFFICE.

Nos. 116 & 118 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALE.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

POSITIVE SALE OF Imported and Domestic Liquors

By GEO. G. GRUBB.

HARDWARE, &c.,

At No. 219 South Halsted-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

No. 337 North LaSalle-st. Entire Household Furniture.

678 MICHIGAN-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, Piano Forte, Dining-room & Kitchen Furniture,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Chinese and Japanese Goods

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Pearl Inlaid Cabinets, Work Boxes, Glove Cases, Lacquered Boxes, Cabinets and Trays, Bamboo Baskets, Fishing Rods, together with a great variety of Oriental Goods.

REGULAR SALE OF GLASSWARE,

Crockery, Table Cutlery, Hardware, Plated Ware, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

678 Wabash-av.

Genteel Furniture, Brussels Carpets, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE Residence Property ON THE West and South Sides, On Wednesday, May 18, 1870.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL Auction Notice.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. WILL SELL BY CATALOGUE, On Thursday, April 28,

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

Black and Colored Silks, SILK POPLINS, Black & Colored Merinos, ALPACAS, New Styles French Dress Goods.

Hemstitched, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

A well-assorted Invoice fine Irish Linen.

White Linen, Huckaback, Bathing and Damask Towels.

Linen Damask Napkins and Doylies.

Damask Table Cloths, all styles. Birdseye Linen Diaper and Toweling.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses' and Children Bleached Cotton Hose.

Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Ribbed White Shaker Wool Hose.

Gents' White Ribbed and Plain Shaker Wool Half Hose.

Gents' Gray Lambs' Wool and Germantown Half Hose.

Gents' Brown, Bleached and Blue Mixed Cotton Half Hose.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Black French Doeskins and Broadcloths.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

COMPRISING, IN PART,

Gents' Fine Custom-made Beaver and Cassimere Suits, Beaver & Cassimere Coats, Tweed Overcoats.

A choice assortment of Black and Fancy Silk and Velvet Vests, Black Doeskin Cassimere Vests.

ALSO, BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Beaver and Cassimere Suits, Garibaldi Suits.

Regular Trade Sale OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

ELEGANT COLLECTION OF ITALIAN STATUARY, AT AUCTION.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

NO. 68 THIRTEENTH-ST.,

GENTEEL FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, AT AUCTION,

By J. B. FITCH.

Household Furniture at Auction.

By B. T. LEE.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Announcements.

...

Reunion of Soldiers.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, at Sterling, Illinois ...

A Fraudulent Deed.

...

THE INDIANS.

Pursuit of the Wyoming Marauders—Fourteen Savages Killed.

South Pass City, W. T. (April 18), Correspondence of the Omaha Herald.

By the time our citizens had performed the last rites to the honored dead, our scouts had definitely ascertained that no trails had been found outside those leading to and from the Arapahoe camp ...

BASE BALL.

...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY BRICK ...

...

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

...

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

...

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION SALE Of the Balance of the Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES,

Great Catalogue Sale OF BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.

BALS., CONG. & SLIPPERS,

SERGE GOODS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

...

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

...

CLAIRVOYANTS.

...

TO RENT—STORES.

...

TO RENT—ROOMS.

...

AGENTS WANTED.

...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

...

FINANCIAL.

...

FOR SALE.

...

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

...

MISCELLANEOUS.

...

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

...

MACHINERY.

...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

...

BOARD WANTED.

...

LOST AND FOUND.

...

TO LEASE.

...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

...

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Debate in the House.

The Ways and Means Figures in the Iron Sections Further Reduced.

The Senate Finance Committee Report Against a Change in the Whiskey Tax.

Probable Action by ... Committee on ... rency Q...

...

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.